

MELLON NOTES WORLD GROWTH

American Secretary of the Treasury Sees Improvement in Europe

By Wireless

ROME, Jan. 31.—The Corriere Della Sera published an interview had by its special correspondent with Mr. Mellon. There was a marked improvement in the general European situation, stated Mr. Mellon, and he expressed his confidence in an early, definite systematization of European affairs. Dealing with Italy in particular, Mr. Mellon said he was impressed by its economic progress, and he defined the present position of Italy as prosperous.

Replies to a question on the payment of war debts, Mr. Mellon declared that the question would in a short time lose its present grave aspect. The world's economic expansion within the next 10 years would be formidable. Many countries, notably Africa and South America, would certainly make great progress in their development and would improve the situation in Europe which would be able to find there many outlets for its production.

The effects of war debts on the world's economy would therefore considerably decrease. The present situation, concluded Mr. Mellon, may be compared to the difficulties which arose after the Napoleonic wars, when European statesmen and bankers had planned how to face the anomalies arising from the payment of war debts.

In the same way as the great inventions made at the beginning of the nineteenth century saved unexpectedly the situation, so the very important new inventions recently made will open a new horizon for private enterprise with a general increase of prosperity as the result.

WOMEN'S PEACE LEAGUE GREETS MR. PONSONBY

Aurthur Ponsonby, member of the English Parliament, spoke at the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today at the Twentieth Century Club on "The Futility of War."

The following names were presented for election: Mrs. James W. Elliott, chairman; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, vice-chairman; Miss Martha L. Lath and Miss Helena S. Dudley, vice-chairmen, in accordance with a new by-law proposed for adoption; Mrs. Otto von Bismarck, secretary; Mr. John S. Codman, Mrs. Emma T. Oliver, Mrs. Joseph D. Leland, Mrs. William P. Evers, Miss Eugenie Frothingham, Mrs. Ivah L. Winter, Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Dr. Julia S. Greenwood, Mrs. Lucius Barnett, Mrs. Walter Wesselhoff.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelly E. Hitchcock, C. S., member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Building, Newbury Street, and St. Paul Street, Back Bay, Mass.

Free lecture, "For Fashion and Fair Play," by Lt. Commander Edward W. B. Ladd, U. S. N. R. C., president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Huntington Hall, 8.

Lecture, "The Chinaware of Our Grandmothers," by Francis M. Kershaw, curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, home of Prof. and Mrs. Byron M. Hough, 10 Brattle Street, and Auditorium, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, 8 p. m.

Organ recital, "Atmosphere of American Guild of Organists, Second Church in Boston, Deacon Street, and Audubon Circle, Monday, Tuesday, organist, 8:15.

Photomen's show, Mechanics Building, continues through week.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Aida," 8. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 8. B. Memorial—"Runaway Train," 8:30.

Copland—"Shout Train," 8:30.

Hollis—"Judy," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Loose Ankles," 8:15.

Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15.

Tremont—"Old Ironsides" (film), 8:15.

Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 10 to 6:30 p. m., admission free; Monday, memorial exhibition.

Gallery of Boston Artists—Paintings by Edmund C. Tait, and members.

Indiana Street Garden—Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings by members.

R. C. Rose Gallery—Works by Penello; portraits by Harris Brown.

Graveson Galleries—Color colors by Vinnicombe and Verheyden; sculpture by Mailloch, Flannigan and Molsdorf; pastels by Rose Wade.

Boston Art Association—Productions of water colors by Pierre Vignol; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

Independent Artists, 47 Brattle Street—First annual exhibition, Friday 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Boston Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

Events Tomorrow

Address: "The Establishment of a Great Republic in Asia," by C. K. Woodbridge, president of the International Advertising Corporation, New York, was held in Boston, Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Exposition, sponsored by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of Boston Herald, Women's Republican Club, 2:30.

The Christian Science

MONITOR

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SOVIET INFLUENCE REPORTED AT BACK OF CHINESE SITUATION

Washington Authority Declares There Is No Machinery in China for Registering the Will of the People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Will there be one new China or several with Western powers to negotiate, make treaties, and eventually live in peace or some other state of relationship," is a question which a number of well-informed observers here now see as a result of the focus to which developments have been brought by the statements of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Alfred S. Roe, Minister of the Chinese Peasant, in a statement.

Russians Among the Forces

This phase of the case is somewhat modified, of course, by the fact that Chang So-in has a unit called a "division" containing something like 3,000 White Russians and that there are perhaps thousands of Russian Soviet officers and privates among the Cantonese forces.

Last Wednesday evening it is recalled, Mr. Kellogg issued a statement indicating the American willingness to negotiate for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, provided there was a stable and representative government with which to deal, so that whatever settlement was reached would promise to be binding and to guarantee protection to American citizens and interests through laws and courts of law.

Dr. Roe in explanation of the Chinese position, insisted that China would be prepared to negotiate separately and authoritatively with the United States if that country would make its position clear and name its own delegates.

Chinese Minister Interviewed

The Chinese minister developed his theme in a conference with representatives of the press here. He admitted that his country was sadly rent by civil war, and that he could only claim to represent one "faction" although he was in correspondence with the Cantonese Nationalist Government. He rather avoided a direct question as to whether there was anyone who could speak for all of China, but placed his entire reliance in the present Chinese tendencies as a great "nationalistic awakening" the administration has unwittingly given sanction and moral support to the activities in China of an agency whose influence in Mexico is regarded with abhorrence if not with pernicious.

There is, therefore, not a little anxiety among certain thoughtful persons in referring sympathetically to present Chinese tendencies as a great "nationalistic awakening" the administration has unwittingly given sanction and moral support to the activities in China of an agency whose influence in Mexico is regarded with abhorrence if not with pernicious.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The National Crime Commission is working on a uniform bill, to be recommended to legislatures of all the states, seeking to restrict and regulate the possession and sale of small firearms, according to J. Weston Allen of Boston in an interview here. It is expected to be ready within two weeks.

Mr. Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, made this announcement at the close of a meeting in Chicago of the National Crime Commission's special Committee on Firearms Regulation, which received opinions from numerous mid-western city officials concerning their views as to who should be allowed to possess pistols or revolvers.

Reds Fail to Stop Troops

From Going to the Far East LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Attempts to arouse British soldiers against their being sent to China in readiness for possible trouble there, are being made by the Young Communist League. Before the departure of detachments of troops on Saturday the league tried to arouse the soldiers against the expedition by spreading leaflets and in some cases personal appeal. The soldiers marching down after the extravagances of the Gandhi era, a revival of trouble would be sheer disaster.

Protection of Nationals

These disorders would inevitably tend to bring back the forces of the western powers for the protection of their nationals, thereby completing a circle which might be described as useless, if not vicious. The only safe way, it would seem, in the view of one of these informants would be for the western powers to do their negotiating with those Chinese leaders who are actually in control of the various portions of the country, and let unity be relied upon only within the more firmly established as a fact.

In this connection the attractive project, which seems to be taking shape of negotiations and eventually treaties with a reunited, generalized democratic China, should be accepted with the utmost caution, the representative of the Monitor was advised by a well-informed American who has spent much time in China, having recently returned from there, and being now engaged in a line of activity which tends to keep him in close touch with the situation.

According to this individual, who may be regarded as an authority, there is in China as a whole nothing worth mentioning in the way of machinery for registering the will of the people. Anything like a comprehensive system of ballot boxes has at present non-existent. Various parts of the country are in the direct control of different and hostile military leaders. They care little or nothing for popular government and any professions even as to Chinese nationalism should be carefully scrutinized.

Filial Piety Tradition

The reason for this skepticism, it is explained, is to be found in the Chinese tradition of filial piety, under which it is considered moral to defraud even the State in the interests of the family. In the days of the Manchu dynasty, it is said, there was an extraordinarily high degree of local self-government. Each locality was under the authority of some local dignitary who controlled it quite fully. He was under the authority of the Imperial Government, and paid a portion of his revenues to it, but the amounts and percentages were not large, so there was little friction.

Now to a large extent this old system has gone, and there is nothing yet to take its place. And since the country is now in the control of military leaders, it is difficult to say what will be the result.

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Outlines Proposals

The Foreign Secretary spoke at Birmingham Saturday night, giving the public the first definite outlines of proposals which had been presented to the Cantonese Foreign Minister at Hankow. It is recalled that the British were ready to replace the present anticipated system in China by one more in accord with present conditions, to recognize Chinese law courts as within their rights in trying cases brought by British complainants, to agree to Chinese taxation for Britishers, and to approach the concessions problem according to local circumstances.

From first to last he emphasized the sincerity of the British Government in seeking a peaceful settlement and to avoid any action that might be construed as aggressive. Some Conservative comment is that he was over-complacent. The Times describes his terms as "extraordinarily generous—too generous perhaps to satisfy the more tried British leaders."

The only exception to the generally favorable comment on the speech is that of the London Socialist Herald, which declares that in parts it was "perniciously vague."

Awaits Reaction of China

As for the reaction of the Chinese to the British proposals, the Foreign Office is still awaiting definite information. It is known only that the negotiations are continuing both at Hankow and Peking.

A detachment of several hundred

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United States marines, understood to be a part of an expeditionary force of 5,000 for foreign duty, presumably in the Orient, arrived at San Diego, Calif., Sunday from Bremerton, Washington.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Foreign Minister, said a Hankow dispatch, soon will have in his possession a note, the object of which is to create a better understanding between American business men at Hankow and the Nationalist Government. The note was formulated by the American Chamber of Commerce at the request of Chinese officials. Improvements, described as easily within the power of the Government and which would make it possible for the Americans to continue business operations in a safe and profitable manner, are suggested.

Disorders in Yangtze Valley

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dispatches from the Upper Yangtze Valley today reported new disorders and looting on foreign property. Word from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, said more British firms had loaded three British firms and the treasurer of Yale in China College there had been imprisoned.

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Alberto J. Pani, whose resignation as Secretary of the Treasury was reported by El Universal, is on his way to Los Angeles. Political circles think he will be appointed Minister to France, succeeding Alfonso Reyes, who is expected to be transferred to Spain. It is assumed that Señor Pani has actually resigned.

All available foreign vessels at Ichang, chiefly Italian and Swedish owned, were commanded for the movement of Nationalist troops down the river. The engines of two British steamers at Ichang were dismantled to prevent commanding.

One Italian ship loaded with Nationalist troops has arrived at Hankow.

Priest Ordered to Report

While it is learned here that all Roman Catholic priests of the State of Jalisco have been notified to report daily to the Department of Interior after Feb. 1, so far as is known priests in other states will not be affected. Similar orders were given to the priests of the State of Durango a few weeks ago.

Special dispatches from Guadalajara tell of the order to the Jalisco priests, say the action was taken because of "Catholic agitation" in that State.

Negotiations for submission of the rebellious Yaqui Indians in the State of Honora have failed. The Government therefore has decided to continue to blockade their strongholds, hoping to bring the tribesmen to reason.

Mr. Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, made this announcement at the close of a meeting in Chicago of the National Crime Commission's special Committee on Firearms Regulation, which received opinions from numerous mid-western city officials concerning their views as to who should be allowed to possess pistols or revolvers.

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Red

GERMAN CRISIS NOT YET OVER

President Von Hindenburg
Refuses Two of Marx's
Cabinet Appointments

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Although President von Hindenburg has accepted all candidates on Dr. Wilhelm Marx's Cabinet list with the exception of two and the new Government has therefore actually been installed, the crisis which had arisen over the formation of the Government is not yet regarded as terminated, owing to the fact that the German Nationalists have been compelled to make changes, regarding the two candidates.

President von Hindenburg's refusal to appoint Walther Gräf, leader of the radical wing, as Minister of Justice and Oskar Hergt as Minister of Interior Affairs and his wish that Dr. Gräf be withdrawn definitely and Dr. Hergt take over his post, while the German Nationalists appoint a new candidate for the post of Minister of Interior Affairs, has placed that party in a most awkward position.

If they yield to the President and withdraw Dr. Gräf they may cause the exodus of their extreme Nationalistic members which will rob the new Government of its majority of two votes in the Reichstag. If they remain firm they will risk a conflict with President von Hindenburg, his resignation and a dissolution of the Reichstag. President von Hindenburg, with his straightforward character declines to give a portfolio in the Cabinet to a man who insulted his predecessor, President Ebert, in the manner Dr. Gräf had done.

But even if these changes take place in the composition of the Government, it will still remain the most reactionary German Republic has had. Already the men around the Kaiser seem to hope that they can utilize this Government for their return to Germany. The first step in this direction seems to be that the Emperor's second wife, Hermine, intends to move to Berlin, where the castle of Emperor William I on Unten den Linden is being renovated in order, as it is said, to enable the ex-Kaiser's second wife to settle down there and prepare the way for the homecoming of her husband.

Thuringian Elections

Show Swing to Left

WEIMAR, Jan. 31 (AP)—A decided move toward the Left is shown in the returns from the Thuringian state elections. This is regarded as of especial interest, following President von Hindenburg's refusal to appoint Walther Gräf, Thuringian Nationalist member of the Reichstag and advocate of a monarchistic dictatorship, as a member of the new Federal Cabinet.

The Socialists and Communists made gains in the Thuringian Landtag, while the Nationalists lost. Of the 56 seats in the Landtag, the Socialists will have 18 and the Communists 8, thus making the proportion of Labor to Bourgeois seats, 45.5 against 55.5 per cent.

The Bourgeois members, however, will include two Deputies who in view of their party's opposition to the Federal Cabinet will probably join the Socialists and Communists in the Opposition, thereby equally dividing the House. In the previous Landtag the proportion of Bourgeois seats was 55.3 to 41.7 for the Socialists and Communists.

The result of yesterday's polling is regarded as an indication that the country as a whole might swing to the Left in case the Cabinet muddle forced President von Hindenburg to dissolve the Reichstag and call new elections.

ART

Joseph Pennell

Show in Boston

Admirers of Joseph Pennell will be pleased with an excellent exhibition of his prints and water colors that is now on view at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square, Boston. The generous product of the brush and graver of this artist added considerably to the interpretative depiction of the American scene.

Pennell was more than a draftsman. He was a poet and a philosopher. He was keenly aware of the rapid growth of cities and industries in America. He extracted from the dramatic situation a beauty that rose above the tumult, that surmounted the smoke and steel, that penetrated the noise and turbulence. On top of it all, he set a mood of calm and serenity. He accumulated the clumsy material, wove it into a fine pattern. From smoke and chimneys, blury lights, fog, and the massive, thick architectural layout of the large city came material that could be transformed by his fertile imagination and delicate decorative sense.

Several of the finer specimens of his big city compositions are on view at the Vose Galleries, including some of the New York series that have recently become rare. Railroad stations, trestles, skyscrapers, the speed and rush of the city, the massiveness, the towering buildings, the uneven sky line. The little flicks of the graver strangely can catch such a diversity of elements, such a variety of moods. There was an abbreviation as to detail. A roving gaze over the expansive city caught the few important masses, the dark and light areas, the receding vistas. Some are Whistlerian in their illusive quality, in their airy almost fantastic implications.

And then there is a print of "Avenue Valenciennes" this time a turn to the beauties of Nature, a turn to the charm of tall, slender trees that rise like sentinels down an avenue. Always grace, always the charm of slightly varying quality in each tree. Sensitive, responsive was this artist to all the beauties of the outside world whether man-made or natural.

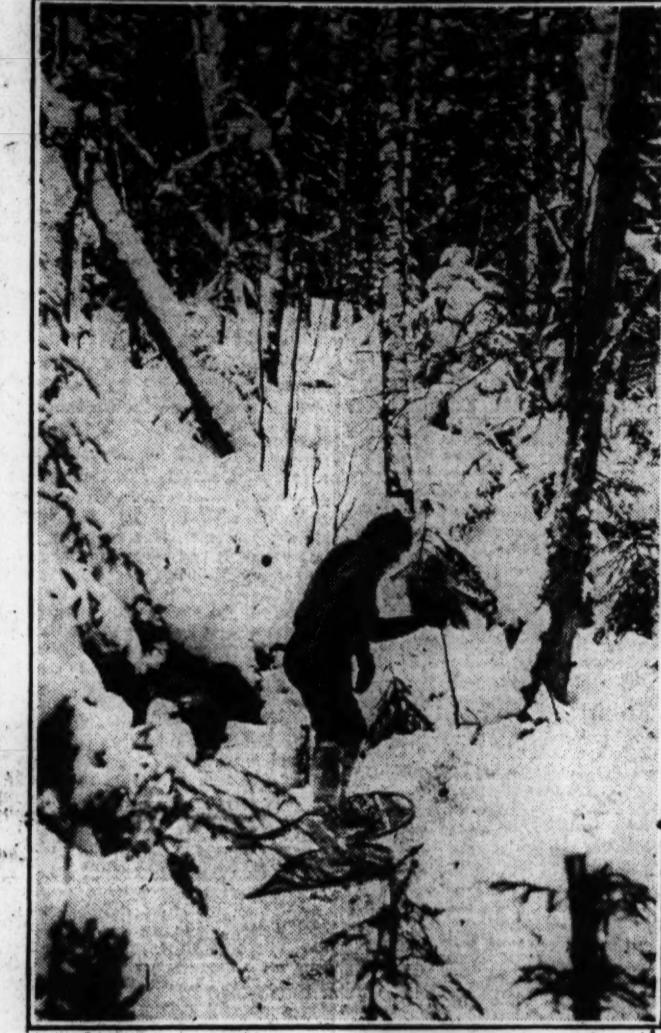
A group of water colors, among the later works of the artist, add further beauty to this show. Here there is the treatment of the same subject at slightly different angles, in varying moods. It is the view down the river toward the Statue of Liberty from the window of the artist in the

Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn. The water and boats, the skies, cloudy and fair, offered him ample material for his complicated designs. With a quick scintillating brush, with dots of color here and there, a few brief but poignant strokes, he built up these effusive compositions that are dynamic, sure, telling mirror of the beauty of New York City.

At the same gallery there have been hung some of the decorative canvases of Robert Vonoh. The merits of this artist have long been known. The effectiveness of his brush is far above the ordinary in transferring the less tangible beauties of nature that are apparent only to the more sensitive.

A group of etchings by Nancy Livingston bear witness to her appreciation of nature and her capacity for drawing with a discerning and differentiating line the quality of the trees and the vegetation.

Beautiful Scene in Canada's Backwoods



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COTTON LOSS LAID TO EVAPORATION

Remedy Said to Rest With Egyptian Growers

By Wireless

CAIRO, Jan. 31.—The economic problems relating to Egyptian cotton occupied the attention of the international cotton congress here Friday. William Howarth, managing director of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, said the excessive moisture (8 to 14 per cent) which has been introduced in recent years into Sakei cotton before the fiber leaves Egypt increases the cost of making Sakei yarn, the spinners being compelled to add this loss to the selling price, and that Egyptians control the factors necessary to bring about a reform.

W. M. Wiggins, supporting Mr. Howarth, said the lost weight due to evaporation equalled the cost of carriage and insurance between Alexandria and the Lancashire mills, and that the loss could be eliminated by the factor and grower.

The subject will be renewed when the congress meets in Alexandria early in February.

On Friday evening Lord Lloyd entertained the British delegates at the High Commissioner's residence on the banks of the Nile.

LECTURE TONIGHT IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, this evening at 8 o'clock to which the public is cordially invited. The subject of the lecture will be "The Gospel of Salvation." The lecturer, Mrs. Nelia E. Ritchie of Sewickley, Pa., is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

HEAT FOR THE TRAFFIC "COP"

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lawson, of 9 Massachusetts Avenue, have presented a small oil-heated tractor to P. Cross, patrolman in charge of traffic at the junction of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, to aid in protecting the patrolman from the cold blasts which sweep in from the Charles River directly. Patrolman Cross places the heater in the stand which he occupies in the center of the contested junction. He keeps the heater at the Lawson home, where it is quickly accessible in sudden cold spells.

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ADVENTURES IN CANADIAN WOODS MADE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS

Least Experienced Traveler Can Enjoy Winter Sports With the Aid of Expert Woodsman—Suitable Cabins Provided by Railway

Montreal (Special Correspondence).—Outliers in northern Canada from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the shores of Hudson Bay, are exercising their dog teams and giving the necessary attention to their cabins along the shores of lake and river, in preparation for conducting parties of tourists over winter trails in Canada's north woods. The first of such trails was opened from Roverval, in the Lake St. John district

the ways of the north. Through wood and clearing, over frozen lakes and streams, and up hill and across ravine, the trail winds from the railway station to the first of the camps chosen.

The first day's journey may stretch anywhere from 5 to 35 miles, through forested areas and clearings and each succeeding day's trip is laid out according to the capabilities of the persons making up the party. Snowshoes are provided by the outfitters; a dog team and a guide is set aside for the use of each of the travelers, so that he or she may ride when snowshoeing becomes irksome, and comfortable cabins await at the end of each day's journey through this mystic woodland. Between cabins the visitor travels under the guidance of an experienced woodsman, to whom the signs of the woods, unintelligible to the outsider, are as an open book.

Tracks of Wild Animals Seen

Tracks of fox, Fisher, lynx and other animals are crossed, signs of moose, caribou or other animals, feeding or traveling are met with as the party proceeds.

Should the game laws of the chosen territory permit, there is more than likely to be an occasional meal of fresh fish, taken through a hole in the ice of lake or river, and this serves as a welcome change in diet. The cabins where the travelers are housed are comfortable and warm. Built for the accommodation of hunters and fishermen, they are of log construction, usually containing two or three rooms. Bedrooms are walled off for the accommodation and privacy of the visitors; cooking and dining takes place in the large outer room, and the guides sleep at night in tents or other cabins separate from the visitors.

The cost of these journeys is reasonable, considering the equipment and man power which must be provided by the outfitter to insure the comfort and convenience of his guests. The journey may be long or short, but it is inadvisable to make it for less than a week. The journeys may be stretched out to three weeks or a month if the visitor so desires; they may cover anywhere from 50 to a couple of hundred miles through territory where few have gone, and in whatever part of northern Ontario or Quebec they may be made, the visitor is assured of a real holiday.

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SCHOOL TRAVEL BILL IS FILED

Commissioner Takes Steps to Legalize Expenses of Officials

In order to clear up any doubt as to the legality of municipalities paying from the school appropriations the expenses incurred by school superintendents or other school officials attending educational meetings in or outside the State, Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, has filed a bill bearing an emergency preamble to legalize such payments.

The necessity for the bill arises from two decisions. One is from former Attorney-General Jay R. Benton, upon the request of Henry F. Long, as to whether or not municipalities may legally appropriate money for the purpose of entertaining conventions. Mr. Benton ruled that in the absence of a statute expressly permitting municipalities to appropriate money raised by taxation for this purpose, such expenditures are illegal.

Opinion by Attorney-General

The other opinion is from the present Attorney-General, Arthur K. Reading, at the request of Dr. Smith as to whether or not the ruling of Mr. Benton applied to expenses of superintendents of schools to attend meetings. Mr. Reading stated in his opinion that the former request contained no question which would include the manner in which appropriations for schools might be spent and the purposes to which they might be applied.

On the specific question of Dr. Smith as to whether or not "school committees in this State may send superintendents of schools to various educational meetings held outside the Commonwealth, their expenses being paid from the school appropriations," Mr. Reading states:

"Because of the conflict of city charters and town by-laws, in the matter of appropriations for school purposes, I cannot render the opinion you desire without a careful study of every local situation. Such a task is without the scope of my authority. Each case must be treated upon its own merits. In the cases of cities an opinion should be requested of the city solicitor; in towns, of town counsel."

This is one of the first opinions rendered by Mr. Reading.

Issue Most Important

Dr. Smith has today written chairman of school committees in Massachusetts outlining the situation and informing them of the bill he has filed. He describes the issue "the most important one that has lately come to the attention of school committees and officials."

Opportunity for considerable confusion results because of the various points of view and interpretation of what is likely to be reflected by city solicitors, town counsels and auditors, states Dr. Smith. The whole situation cannot be satisfactorily cleared, he states, without some legislation which fixes definitely the authority of school committees to continue a practice which they have long followed, and which, "by general agreement, has been found to be necessary to the most efficient conduct of the schools."

In the meantime, Dr. Smith advises school committees to secure the opinion of the town counsel as to the legality of expenditures that may arise in the near future.

THROWS LIGHT ON ALCOHOLISM

(Continued from Page 1)

being 5 per cent below, while the rate for cirrhosis was 1 per cent above. In New York, the rate from alcoholism rose fast since the repeal of the Mullen-Gage law, until in 1925, it was practically at the pre-prohibition level; and in 1926, 23 per cent above that level and hence also above 1925 by the same percentage. The rate from cirrhosis of the liver in 1925 in New York was 57 per cent above the pre-prohibition level and in 1926 was 6 per cent below 1925, which corresponds to a rate of 54 per cent of the pre-prohibition level. In Maryland, the rate from alcoholism in 1925 was 24 per cent above the pre-prohibition level, and the fatalities from cirrhosis of the liver in 1925 was 65 per cent of the pre-prohibition level; the 1926 figures for Maryland are as yet unavailable.

"The fatalities from wood alcohol or denatured alcohol, the chief 'poison' in liquor about which there has been such a hullabaloo, show no great change between 1921 and 1925 inclusive, the rate being two per 1,000,000 of population. The rate for 1926 is not yet available.

"In short, Governors Smith and Ritchie are blaming the Federal Government for their own shortcomings. Having done their best to wreck prohibition in their own states, they now hold prohibition responsible for what they themselves might have prevented."

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave its ninth concert of the season before a large audience. Stuart Mason conducted and the assisting artists were Louis Cornell, pianist, and Walter Poole, first violin of the orchestra. The program: Mozart, Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Handel, Concerto for violin and orchestra (first time in Boston); Converse, "Elegiac Poem" (first time in Boston); Rubinstein, Concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra; Chabrier, "Marche Joyeuse."

Following a spirited reading of the Overture came the Handel Concerto, played by Mr. Poole. Warmth of tone and flexibility in bowing characterized his performance. Although his technical proficiency was apparent in the first and third movements, it was in the second movement that his real powers were disclosed. This beautiful music requires not only a certain digital accuracy,

but also a change in the selling methods of the mills. Mr. Weissblatt will devote most of his time to merchandising their product, and had already made a successful start in that direction while serving as assistant treasurer under Mr. Fisher. He has spent the past six months at the mills, familiarizing himself with the product and methods of manufacture. From now on he will make his headquarters in Boston, at the company's office, 78 Chauncy Street.

Mr. Weissblatt's experience has been mainly in advertising and merchandising, and most of his connections have been in that field, so that what he undertakes is nothing new to him. He is a native of Philadelphia, and attended George Washington University, Washington, D. C. While at college he worked on the Washington Times. When the United States entered the World War, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 320th Infantry and saw service in France on several fronts.

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Music News and Reviews

Tarasova—Sinfonietta

Nina Tarasova, singer of folk songs of Russia, and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, gave a joint concert in Symphony Hall last night. Mme. Tarasova sang "early Russian classics" by Varlamoff, Gourloff and Glinka, and a group of Russian folk songs used as accompaniment by Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Stravinsky and others. The Boston Sinfonietta, composed of 20 odd players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and making its first appearance in Boston, playing Haydn's D major symphony, Honegger's "Pastoral" Glinka's "Kamarinskaja" and the Ballet Music from "La Gioconda."

Mme. Tarasova has a typically Russian soprano voice, which is hardly to be judged according to the usual vocal standards, since her vocal lines rather in characterization. Garbed in a flowing costume, she sang her songs of native gayety or sentiment with dramatic effectiveness, to the great pleasure of the large audience, which evidently contained many who were able to understand the text. For the benefit of those who did not know Russian, Mme. Tarasova explained captivatingly the nature and content of each of her songs.

The Sinfonietta also was warmly received. Mr. Fiedler revealed a commendable talent as a leader. If he as yet lacks the authority of experience, he nevertheless shows an individual conception of the music in hand, and a knack of obtaining the results he desires from the players under him. As was to be expected, their response was ready and expert.

At present Mr. Fiedler's beat is naturally a bit irregular, and the performance last night lacked the finish that may be expected later. But on the whole the débüt was an artistic as well as a popular success, and this little orchestra should soon be of come a valuable addition to Boston's musical organization.

Honegger's "Pastorale" d'été," given for the first time in Boston, proved to be a charming work, in which results are obtained by simple means economically used. An early piece, written apparently in a mood of sincerity, it contains none of those startling effects which are associated with the name of the composer. The chief fault observable on a first hearing was a tendency to too much mere repetition of themes. This, one would think, might easily become tiresome. Possibly, the musical material is spread a little too thin.

Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes, tenor, drew to his concert at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon an audience which filled every seat, packed the long side aisles, and overflowed to the ample stage itself. To the listeners Mr. Hayes brought singing which seemingly he has never surpassed. In program and in performance, he reached a high point of achievement. Companionship in his splendid work was William Lawrence, his accustomed and excellent accompanist.

German songs stood first, two of Brahms', "Auf dem Kirchhof" and "Bel Dir Sind Meine Gedanken," and two of Wolf's, "Benedictus die Seige Mutter" and "Nun Wandre Maria." The gentle pathos, the keen expressiveness, the soft loneliness of Mr. Hayes' singing in the second of Brahms' songs was incredibly effective. In brilliant contrast was the fiery, dramatic utterance of the stormy sections of the first of Wolf's songs.

The vigor to extract the very core of the most exquisite music has been Mr. Hayes' finest feature. Now he is showing astounding growth in his interpretations of more turbulent songs. In Fauré's "Le Secret," in Santoliquido's "Erimi" and in the "Dream Song" from "Manon," Mr. Hayes gave further evidence of his dramatic powers, causing listeners to demand such treatment. But her performances, as at any rate thoroughly effective and rousing, and over the whole is a display of honest musicianship as complete as it is unpremeditated.

Children's Concert

With Ernest Schelling directing, the second of the series of Children's Concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Jordan Hall on Saturday morning. At the first concert, Mr. Schelling had inaugurated a discussion of form and balance in music. He enlarged on this topic on Saturday, introducing slides of various architectural forms to illustrate his points. He then told the youngsters about rhythm, emphasizing its fundamental importance and its varied manifestations.

The music chosen aptly exemplified the different rhythms. Schelling's "Military" March, the Allegro Scherzando from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the Allegro con grazia from Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, the familiar "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (this sung by the audience), Berlioz's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" and the tumultuous "Polovian Dances" from Borodin's "Prince Igor" made an effective list which held the attention of the children and brought enthusiastic applause from them.

The fortunate young people who are introduced to the understanding and appreciation of music through these informal concerts are to hear about musicians of their own country at the next concert, Feb. 12. Mr. Schelling has arranged a program of representative works by MacDowell, Chadwick, Carpenter and other American composers.

CONTOOCOOK MILLS PLAN EXPANSION

Change in Selling Methods to Be Put in Effect

New officers were elected by the Contoocook Mills Corporation at its annual meeting today, at which plans for further expansion, particularly in sales activities, were considered. W. B. Weissblatt was named treasurer, succeeding H. E. Fisher, who was re-elected clerk.

Directors elected included: Eugene H. Clapp, Henry E. Fisher, Charles P. Parker, Walter M. Parker, Henry D. Rodgers and Thomas W. Street, president. The number of directors was fixed at seven.

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also a change in the selling methods of the mills. Mr. Weissblatt will devote most of his time to merchandising their product, and had already made a successful start in that direction while serving as assistant treasurer under Mr. Fisher. He has spent the past six months at the mills, familiarizing himself with the product and methods of manufacture. From now on he will make his headquarters in Boston, at the company's office, 78 Chauncy Street.

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38,000-Mile Yacht Voyage Pictured "by One-Man Crew"

Captain Pigeon Was 42 Days Without Seeing Land, but His "Branch Library Navigation Education" Always Brought Him to the Right Port

Stories of his 38,000-mile, single-handed voyage around the world; days at sea in storms and calm, and visits to remote ports in the faraway corners of the globe, visited only by trading schooners, will be recounted by Harry Pidgeon of Los Angeles, in a dinner given by the Boston Chapter of the Cruising Club of America at the Rowes Wharf station of the Boston Yacht Club this evening.

George B. Doane, rear commodore of the Cruising Club of America, will preside at the dinner. Captain Pidgeon, possessor of the Cruising Club's blue-water medal for the most outstanding accomplishment in yachting of the year 1925, is once again a prominent yachtsman.

Captain Pidgeon derived his knowledge of navigation and seamanship from studying books in a Los Angeles branch library.

He cleared from San Pedro on Nov. 18, 1921, "bound for the South Seas." Some three years later he appeared on the horizon on the opposite side of the world. He was 42 days at sea without a sight of land, after which the "library navigator" landed on one of the Marquesas Islands. He had seen the South Seas, but he continued to sail west. Passing through Torres Straits, Captain Pidgeon pointed Island toward Mauritius, a long drive across the Indian Ocean.

From Mauritius the Islander pointed southwest for Cape Town. St. Helena was the next port of call, following which the Islander shaped a course toward home. From St. Helena he steered approximately northwest, passing Ascension, the last land until reaching the Windward Islands, where he headed for the Panama Canal, thence up the Pacific to San Pedro. Captain Pidgeon says that he likes adventure.

NEW FIELD SEEN BY BIOCHEMISTS

Experiments With Oocytin Reported On at University of California

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—The curtains of the laboratory have been drawn aside after 20 years of intensive research work to reveal publicly for the first time one of the most interesting studies in natural science of the present century.

At the University of California, Dr. Guy W. Clark and Dr. Paul W. Sharp of the biochemistry department, announced experiments with oocytin, a substance which they claim starts the development of the germs of animal life already lying dormant in the egg.

Tests with this substance, extracted from the blood of various animals, disclose that it has the power of fertilizing and producing new individuals from the egg of the common sea urchin.

However, the man concerned with the problem stress the fact that the question has nothing to do with the development of animal life chemically, but "merely acts as a spark to start the life processes into the development of individual animals from the egg."

In a communication to the American Journal of Biological Chemistry, Dr. Clark reports that "these chemically-started animals have not lived more than two or three days. There seems to be something lacking in the physical or mechanical means of carrying out the fertilization that causes their death after the formation of membranes has well begun and the normal process of development seemingly set going."

Concluding Dr. Clark says "the process has been tried out successfully on other organisms than the sea urchin. However, we are not interested in producing synthetic animals at all, but are desirous solely of determining exactly what the substance is. Now that it is known that oocytin will produce the desired results in the case of a sea urchin, that is all of interest to us at present. Any further experimentation along that line at present would be mere curiosity."

PANAMAN TREATY MAY BE DELAYED

Minor Differences Halting Its Ratification

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Factory employees and other workers earn an average of \$2 a week more than office workers of comparable type, according to a survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, whose survey embraced 20 occupational classifications in 18 large cities of the United States. It shows, however, that office workers have a slightly shorter working day and experience fewer unemployment periods from seasonal changes.

The higher social esteem in which office work is held by many persons does not largely reflect the pay differences between them.

"Probably the closer association with management and the appearance of greater opportunities for advancement play an important part in this," Magnus W. Anderson, president of the board, said. "But, speaking from quarters of a committee of experience in industry and affairs associated with industrial management, I do not believe that the average industrial worker's opportunity for promotion is one whit less than that of the office worker. Opportunities are numerous and ever increasing for promotion, especially for those who go further have opportunity to be of great service and to advance rapidly in club work."

In recognition of her service Miss Albee has been appointed chairman of the northeastern division, department of press and publicity of the general federation, and also national chairman of journalism courses.

The present contest is for the best write-up of some club activity of the present year. It need not be over 1000 words in length and preferably should be much shorter. Topics proposed as possible subjects are: How club houses are acquired and financed; recreational, social, charitable and civic work carried on by a club; a community, how it is done, how financed; public work of all kinds, including work among high school or college students; forestry and other work for the general public; all junior club activities; ways of raising money for charities; scholarships, special sales, picnics, plays and entertainments; special note, special club programs featuring local talent; important conferences; important work of any club member.

Ten dollars is to be awarded to the best story and \$5 each to the second and third. The contest is open to any federated club woman in Massachusetts, unless she is in the regular employ of some newspaper. The story need not have appeared in print. The contest closes April 1.

Another prize story contest is announced by the general federation which offers a \$50 prize. This must be an advance story from 300 to 700 words in length, and must have appeared in some newspaper. This contest closes May 10.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW ATTRACTING THROUGHS

Conservationists Describe Valuable Work

The varied exhibits comprising the New England Sportsmen's Show, now in progress at the Mechanics Building, continued to attract a large attendance of persons interested in wild life and conservation.

Opening Saturday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, the exposition was visited by more than 10,000 persons during the first day.

One of the features of tomorrow's program will be William F. Flinney's illustrated description of his trip to Beijing, and his study of Alaskan big game.

On Wednesday George Palmer Putman, director of the American Museum expedition to Greenland, will show pictures of his adventure.

Among the diversified exhibits attracting particular interest is the display of birch bark products of Joe Ranco, Indian canoe maker of Maine.

LIQUOR "CONTROL" STYLED "DISGRACE"

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's Government control liquor system has proved an economic failure and a business disgrace," Maj. R. J. Burde, wet member of the provincial Legislature, declared in that assembly.

Mr. Burde said he did not wish to delay this bill, but sought assurance that the rights of Framingham in the taking of water would not be endangered. And he said he believed the bill would develop the water rising in its own borders, he said, it could have had a permanent supply at a cost of about \$20 a 1,000,000 gallons.

It is compelled to pay the district \$40, the cost of bringing it from the Wachusett reservoir, plus a \$35 pumping charge. He felt the town should not be asked to pay more than \$100,000 for the water.

Mr. Burde said he believed the bill would be passed.

No land taking, except for the pipe and pumping station, will be needed and the total cost will not be more than \$900,000, it was stated.

Chief Engineer Frank E. Windsor of the water supply commission and Chief Engineer X. H. Goodhough of the division of sanitary engineering, Department of Public Health, also spoke for the bill.

D. Loring Young, representing the water supply committee of the town of Framingham, said he did not wish to delay this bill, but sought assurance that the rights of Framingham in the taking of water would not be endangered. And he said he believed the bill would

SCHOOL OF LAW 'ADOPTS PROGRAM

Yale to Restrict Enrollment
and Raise Tuition Fee
From \$250 to \$300

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Restriction of enrollment in the Yale School of Law to well within 400, with an accompanying increase in entrance requirements, so that applicants will be selected on a competitive basis, and an increase in the tuition fee from \$250 to \$300 is announced. The new policy will go into effect in September, with the opening of the new school year.

The first year class, exclusive of Yale College seniors, will be limited to 100 entrants. The former provision for acceptance of those who had had three years of college work will be abolished, and a degree required for admission of applicants other than properly qualified Yale seniors.

Other features of the increased entrance requirements include refusal to accept transfer students unless they can show a B grade from a first-class law school. Yale seniors, to combine their last academic year with their first year of law school, will be required to have a grade of 75 for their junior year, or a grade of 75 for the first three years of their college course.

While complete details have not yet been worked out, those who are admitted next fall will probably be selected through a personal interview, plus a law aptitude examination and consideration of their college records.

The increase in tuition is based upon the extension of the honors courses, which were introduced last fall in the Yale School for the first time in any law school, and upon further raising of the quality of instruction. Loan and scholarship funds for the school, to aid deserving students, particularly from the South and West, are expected to be increased.

It is believed that plans for the law school buildings to be erected by a gift from the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling '64 of New York City will be announced next fall. The designs, as executed by James Gamble Rogers '89 of New York, call for a Gothic group with dormitory space for 250 men, an auditorium in which the entire school may gather, a large number of seminar rooms for graduate and honors work, accommodations for an extensive library, and classrooms.

VARIED LIST OF INDUSTRIES GRANTED CHARTERS BY STATE

Charters of incorporation have been issued to the following new Massachusetts companies by Fred-
erick W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Provincetown Inn Corporation, Provincetown; restaurant; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Joshua Paine and Celia C. Francis, both of Provincetown, and Henry Heller of Boston.

Martin Shoe Company, Inc., Lynn; manufacturing and selling foot-
wear; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Samuel D. Cole, Salem; Katherine M. Lane and Edward H. Swain, both of Lynn.

Merymaid Candy Company, Lynn; candy, capital \$25,000; incorporators, Walter A. Davis, Swampscott; Earle E. Spiller, Beverly, and Edward T. LaCrox, Lynn.

Gillespie Manufacturing Company, Inc., Boston; hair tonics; capital \$20,000; incorporators, Francis E. Barrett, Herbert W. Barrett and George F. Barrett, all of Dorchester, and Clarence P. Mackintire of Dedham.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE TALK
MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 31 (Special)—Middlebury's vocational guidance series of lectures for the entire college will begin on Friday, when Charles Jones, class of '15, aviator, addresses the student body on "The Future of the Airplane Industry."

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 31

ESTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital. 11—Dance program.

WCRN, Portland, Me. (344 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9—WEAF "Gypsies." opera.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (48 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker, orchestra. 5:15—"Dinner dance." 6—"Kiddies' Klub." 6:30—Dinner dance. Elks' Dance Band. 7:15—News flashes. 8:15—"Dinner dance." 9:15—"Dinner dance." 10:30—The Happy Trio: Ruth Carroll, pianist; Eddie Carroll, vocalist; Alfred Scher, banjoist. 11—Weather.

WTCI, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Madame Merrimakers." 8—Glee Club. 9—Band concert. 10—Enter-
tainers. 11—Organ.

WEAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical pro-
gram.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." opera.

WNA, Boston, Mass. (48 Meters)

4 p. m.—"Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker, orchestra. 5:15—"Dinner dance." 6—"Kiddies' Klub." 6:30—Dinner dance. Elks' Dance Band. 7:15—News flashes. 8:15—"Dinner dance." 9:15—"Dinner dance." 10:30—The Happy Trio: Ruth Carroll, pianist; Eddie Carroll, vocalist; Alfred Scher, banjoist. 11—Weather.

WTCI, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Madame Merrimakers." 8—Glee Club. 9—Band concert. 10—Enter-
tainers. 11—Organ.

WMAX, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical pro-
gram.

WGR, New York City (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Old-time minstrels. 8:30—
"Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF "Gypsies." opera.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (489 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WEAF "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF "Grand Opera." 11—Dance program.

WGMB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Grace Italik. 8:40—Golf re-
view. 9—Band concert. 10—Dance pro-
gram.

WMAX, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical pro-
gram.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." opera.

WNA, Boston, Mass. (48 Meters)

4 p. m.—"Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker, orchestra. 5:15—"Dinner dance." 6—"Kiddies' Klub." 6:30—Dinner dance. Elks' Dance Band. 7:15—News flashes. 8:15—"Dinner dance." 9:15—"Dinner dance." 10:30—The Happy Trio: Ruth Carroll, pianist; Eddie Carroll, vocalist; Alfred Scher, banjoist. 11—Weather.

WTCI, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Madame Merrimakers." 8—Glee Club. 9—Band concert. 10—Enter-
tainers. 11—Organ.

WEAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical pro-
gram.

WGR, New York City (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Old-time minstrels. 8:30—
"Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF "Gypsies." opera.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (489 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WEAF "Harvesters." 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF "Grand Opera." 11—Dance program.

WGMB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Grace Italik. 8:40—Golf re-
view. 9—Band concert. 10—Dance pro-
gram.

WMAX, Buffalo, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Band concert. 10—Musical pro-
gram.

WGR, New York City (492 Meters)

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RADIO

WIRED RADIO DECISION IS QUESTIONED

Inventions of Government Employees Placed in Odd Position

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, former Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, in a letter to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declares that the courts in invalidating his patents on wired radio, have likewise rendered valueless 378 patents of inventors, who are principally government employees.

The legal contest between General Squier and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has centered around the controversial point of the inventor of radio, and if General Squier did whether he was entitled to remuneration as a government employee, has reached the United States Senate. A Senate document submitted by the Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Patents.

This Senate document, just issued, is a compendium of letters transmitted from the Secretary of Commerce in response to Senate resolution calling for the following information: The circumstances attending the discovery of wired radio, the extent to which it is being used by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, its value (which General Squier computes to be millions of dollars), and what reduction in telephone rates, if any, has resulted from the free use of wired radio by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

General Squier, in a document of 17 printed pages, among other things declares that the courts in deciding that the wired radio patent was dedicated to the public and as an employee of Uncle Sam he was not entitled to remuneration from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, likewise invalidated 378 patents owned by Government workers. In fact, he expresses the opinion that the entire patent policy of the Government with respect to its employees has been reversed and that any inventor in the Government service is without protection for anything he may invent.

The former Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army reports to the Senate Committee on Patents as follows: "The opinion of the Attorney General of March 22, 1923, interpreting the law of 1883, had established a uniform policy on this subject in the Army, the Navy and in all other departments of the Government. This policy was entirely satisfactory to the Government, the inventor, and to the public. The rights of each were safeguarded, and, in consequence of this decision, there was universal satisfaction on all sides. Government inventors came forward in increasing numbers."

The decision of Judge D. J. Knox of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, came as a great shock to all Government inventors and completely upset the Government's established policy. The confusion caused in Government administration and in the injustice to many innocent inventors who had relied upon the Attorney-General's opinion in good faith is to me an unfortunate by-product of the policy which the Bell organization pursued during the first years of attacking my wired-wireless patents from all sides and from every angle."

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in its answer to General Squier, among other things, contends: That the Squier patents contributed nothing to the radio art, that the patents were rushed through the Patent Office carelessly, and that the public attention received by these patents was due to army propaganda; that General Squier gave interviews for publication in which he said he was dedicating his patents to the public, and that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is not using wired wireless in its system. It is further implied that Squier and another army officer named Mauorgne were assigned to the project of developing wired wireless, and in this capacity their services were compensated for out of the Treasury, as these officers were on Uncle Sam's pay roll.

The far-reaching significance of this contest, now before the Senate Committee on Patents, is evidenced by the fact that wired radio is now being used on Staten Island, New York, for furnishing radio programs, and Wired Radio (Inc.) proposes to introduce the system in other cities. Of this aspect of wired radio, General Squier is quoted as follows: "As a concrete example we have all appreciated the splendid program of music which Mr. Atwater Kent has provided during the past season, and which has been broadcast simultaneously from 12 different stations throughout the East and middle West of this country."

"From an engineering viewpoint we find, however, serious drawbacks in the plan employed for this service, and all others similar to it. Since this program must at present originate in New York City, and from there be distributed to various cities, and then rebroadcast from local stations, already established under separate ownership and operation, we are

forced to broadcast this program on 12 different wavelengths which have been previously assigned by the Department of Commerce. The result of this is that a song from the studio in New York is put on the ether on 12 different wavelengths. From a technical viewpoint this state of affairs is certainly most undesirable. A substantial relief from this congestion in the ether would be secured through the development of wired wireless broadcasting over power lines, when the program from New York would be rebroadcast in each of the 12 cities over their local power-distribution systems to the entire urban populations."

"Wired wireless as applied to superpower lines and distribution

systems should be immediately utilized and applied for broadcasting purposes and thoroughly co-ordinated with the telephone wire system. This plan completely eliminates 'static,' day and night effects, seasonal changes, and 'fading,' and, therefore, lifts the present standard of the broadcasting service to an entirely new plane of performance."

"The far-flung tentacles of the vast wire networks, telephone wires and electric-light wires, are already side by side in millions of American homes. The people should see to it that these two essential public electric-utility channels are required to co-operate promptly in speeding the solution of the difficult and baffling problems of radio broadcasting."

A New Direction Finder



Underwood & Underwood

A RADIO direction finder of the rotating coil type, suitable for use outdoors, has just been developed by the United States Bureau of Standards, in Washington. The new finder is convenient in operation, portable, and has a wide range of frequencies—90 to 7700 kilocycles (3300 to 39 meters). In the above picture, C. E. Dunmore of the bureau is shown operating the instrument.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 1
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEF, Boston, Mass. (648 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings"; radio hour; dance program 11—Dance program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (833 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Boston-St. Patricks hockey game. 10:30—WJZ, dance program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—Program from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)
8 p. m.—Talk, 10—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (268 Meters)
8 p. m.—Tuesday program. 8:30—Orchestra, 10—Musical program. 10:30—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings"; radio hour and dance orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (850 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Jolly Bakers"; radio hour. 8:30—WEAF, dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—"The Vikings"; 8:30—"Jolly Bakers"; 9—Grand opera. 10—Don Quixote. 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Keystone Duo and WJZ orchestra. 8:30—"To Be Weds"; 8:30—"Sparks"; 9—Grand opera. 10—Don Quixote. 10:30—Dance program.

WDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJZ. 11:30—Concert from WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings"; 8:30—Recital.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—Recital.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)
8 p. m.—Radio Twins. 8:30—WEAF radio hour. 10—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (558 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert from WEAF.

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Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"

Radio Sets and Parts

Freed-Eisemann Radiolas Atwater Kent Amrad and Grebe

Hofheimer's Reliable Shoes

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For the little tots and grown-ups.

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Thalhimer Brothers

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Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our Compound Interest, Your Dollars Grow.

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Branch—LOMBARDY, near BROAD

AUSTRALIA HAS ITS OWN CHURCH

Synod Unanimously Decides to Break Officially With English Body

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The session of the Australian Synod of the Church of England, attended by bishops, clergy and laity from all parts of the Commonwealth, was the most important yet held in this land. It decided upon Australian autonomy. There will in future be the Church of England as in the past, but it will be known on the records as "the Church of England in Australia," or the Australian Church of England.

All that the synod did was to pass the authorizing bill, after a fortnight's debate, in which love for the mother church was freely expressed, while the needs of the young and growing church were likewise fully stated and understood. The synod was not unanimous on the bill as a bill nor as to its details, but eventually it was passed with a surprising measure of agreement, the final vote being declared unanimous.

The church in Australia will govern itself in every particular. The books will be as in the church in the homeland, but if Australia at any time care to vary them it will do so. Sufficient time has elapsed since the momentous decision to admit of general discussion outside of synod. It seems to be agreed that the step was a necessary one arising out of dominion growth.

A lay opinion offered in print has been most generally approved. It is: "The Church of England in Australia will be tied to the Church of England in almost precisely the same way that the dominions which constitute Greater Britain, which is, both in name and reality, so great. The fact of the dominions being self-governed has helped to bind us together and to keep glowing—that love for the old land, and that desire to be associated with it, which constitutes the real strength of the union between them."

This is in accord with the general view of the clergy associated with the Bishop of Bathurst—Dr. Long—in passing the bill through synod. Their main thoughts, crystallized, were that the legal nexus which bound the church in Australia to the church in England, so far from being severed or broken, is strengthened. Loyalty and love will remain and continue. The whole island continent of Australia is affected by the decision.

BIRD SANCTUARY ENDORSED

GORHAM, ME., Jan. 31 (Special)

—Members of the faculty and students at the State Normal School, who are much interested in the study of bird life, have indorsed the request of Representative William P. Robie that the Legislature establish within this town a sanctuary for game and song birds. The proposed tract comprises 3600 acres. The proposal also has the indorsement of the Cumberland County Fish and Game Association.

It is thought in China to be probable that the large deposit required from dealers will prevail a number from handling radio raisins. However, in view of the Peking Government's continued refusal to permit the importation or sale of radio materials, this independent step by the Manchurian Government is regarded locally as an encouraging sign for increased business.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Bertha H. Gamwell, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Sarah J. Lee, Springfield, Mass.

Miss Evelyn M. Hughes, Boston, Mass.

Adelaide Stedman, New York City.

Alice D. Hendrickson, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mrs. John Hatfield, Yarmouth, Can.

Mrs. Stella Elsman, Woodmere, N. Y.

John M. Mask & Bro.

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FAVORS POLICY OF CONCILIATION

Lead of United States in Latin-American Peace Is Urged by Dr. Wright

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The United States could provide for an arrangement to settle disputes between nations of the Western Hemisphere similar to that of the League of Nations and wide benefit would result from it, according to Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of political science at the University of Chicago and director of the Harris Foundation Institute.

Professor Wright advanced this proposal in his final address at the School of Foreign Affairs conducted here under the auspices of the Chicago League of Women Voters Forum and the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

An International Service

This country would be rendering a great international service by providing for conciliation to settle misunderstandings between countries of North and South America, he said. If the United States continues the policy such as has been carried out with Nicaragua, sooner or later a

Latin-American nation will call in the aid of the League of Nations to consider action taken by this Government, he predicted.

The United States ought to co-operate with and support all institutions furthering international arbitration and conciliation, Professor Wright asserted. This country ought to enter into agreement for compulsory arbitration of all legal disputes and ought to approve the Permanent Court of International Justice, he continued, in describing how he believes the United States can aid international peace.

Taking Away War's Profits

Prof. Wright expressed the opinion that some limitation will be made to eliminate private profit from manufacture of arms in this country. This will present a difficult problem which probably will be handled by the states rather than Federal Government. He said it has been widely recognized that private manufacture of arms may stir up war and he characterized it as regrettable that in most countries private enterprises profit by war.

Arbitration and conciliation will be ever increasing factors in forming a sense of world security and the armaments naturally will be reduced, Professor Wright continued. While limitation of national armaments reduces expenses during peace time, it does not get to the fundamental problem. The way to reduce armaments is to learn precisely what are the causes of national insecurity and eliminate those causes. Then it will be recognized that the problem of armaments has to be solved, he said.

Reapportioning of Congress Is Puzzle for Professors

Mathematics Overshadows Politics and Economics in Finding Basis for House Membership

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Politics, economics and mathematics constitute the perplexing maze confronting the House Census Committee, which has the task of producing a workable reapportionment plan.

The political problem is simple and old one. Each party demands that any plan produced should in no way disturb those constituencies in which it now has an ascendancy, while if possible doing exactly this in those districts now controlled by the opposition.

The economic issues are of vast import, although not quite so obvious or defined. The economic factors encompass a trio of issues: differences between the large states and the small states, between one section of the land and another, between agriculture and industry. Under the plans so far considered, for example, the New England States would lose some representation in the House, while such states as California, Michigan, Ohio, and Texas, would gain.

Gains and Losses of States

Under the method proposed by E. Hart Fenn (R.), Representative from Connecticut, chairman of the Census Committee, and which has received the most serious consideration, the gains and the losses to the various states based on an estimated population of 123,000,000. In 1930 would be as follows:

Gains—California 6, Michigan 4, Ohio 3, New Jersey and Texas 2, Connecticut, Florida, Arizona, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine and Massachusetts, each 1.

Losses—Missouri 4; New York, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Mississippi, 2 each; Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine and Massachusetts, each 1.

To meet all these difficulties, including the mathematical, Mr. Fenn offered a long-used expedient, delay.

His measure specifies that no reapportionment be instituted until the 1932 election with the result that the law would not become operative until 1933. This is considered sufficient time to permit members of the House to make arrangements to meet new conditions arising from revised constitutions and also to allow time to object to those that members might make about legislating them out of office.

Grave and baffling as are the political and economic issues involved, they are no more so than the intricate technical problems of adjusting the unequal population of the states to the mathematically exact constituency. After the controversies of politics and economics have been compromised—or delayed—there still remains the task of division.

Problem in Fractions

It is really a problem of fractional population, as Prof. E. V. Huntington of Harvard University, informed the Census Committee, a controversy between the method of equal proportions and the method of major fractions. Assuming that the 1930 population of the United States will be 123,000,000 as estimated by Census Bureau officials, and assuming further that there will be no increase in the membership of the House, against which leaders have strongly expressed themselves, the mathematical constituency will number approximately 280,000.

The ratio now in effect, instituted at the last reapportionment in 1911, is approximately 212,000 population for each of the 435 members of the House. The problem would be simple

CHICAGO OPENS MOTOR EXHIBIT

New Tints Put Black in the Background—Cut-Away Chassis Draws Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The twenty-seventh annual Chicago Automobile Show held at the Coliseum opened with a display of color in both decorations and car finishes. Black seems to have nearly disappeared except on cars where it is used for striping or where fenders are enamelled. Even on fenders and other metal parts the use of lacquer finishes has made it possible to make the metal parts match the rest of the car or harmonize with it.

Visitors crowded around the nickel-plated chassis with their parts cut away to show the operation.

New devices such as air cleaners and oil filters which have come into prominence during the last year are easily understood, being open to view. At the Chrysler exhibit this educational display was supplemented with a display of parts left where spectators could examine them. At the Nash the car's seven-bearing crankshaft end over the Buick engine is crankshaft supported where all could see the harmonic balance used to eliminate vibration.

Sport Cars Attract

Another striking display was at the Willys-Knight booth where an electrical display on a glass background portrayed the internal action of the engine showing the gas coming through the carburetor, being fired in the cylinder, then exhausted around the oil purifying device which is used to maintain the lubricant in good condition, returning good oil to the crankcase and feeding the carburetor.

Sport open cars, of the open-touring model accommodating five passengers and provided with a windshield for the occupants of the rear seat as well as for those in front, attracted attention.

The ultra sport open car also has a rear cow which folds up out of the way to permit easy entrance to the rear compartment. Two years ago this type body was used at the Drake Hotel salon; this year there are 250 young men and women.

A moment later the guests from all corners of the world were gathered sociably at candle lighted tables with their American comrades to partake of Sunday evening supper. Introductions flew back and forth in a great variety of accents. Many of the young women wore their native costumes.

The supper was the fourth which the University of Chicago has given to bring about closer relations among foreign and American students, not only of its own campus but of all colleges of the city.

Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and internationally known for her work for peace, addressed the students. She emphasized the great benefits to come from such informal gatherings.

"Not only does it introduce students from other countries to American young people," she said, "it can bring to American young people something we lack. As I go around the world I am very much impressed with the part which students take in the progressive life of other countries. In the United States I think students are much inclined to postpone their participation until later in life. In the Orient, mature men and women are much more inclined to listen to young people. In Europe you feel youth's challenge."

"Young people seem to be saying, 'You couldn't prevent the things that brought on war. You owe us an apology.' Perhaps the young people Europe are here can give us a touch of that attitude."

"We need a more articulate body of young people who would show a little more generous attitude, a side of us that is just a little reckless. No one now is doing anything to interpret to other nations anything but our extremely cautious side."

"I am cheered by seeing students get together. While we give our foreign students the best that we have, I am moved to hope that they will give us the finest things that they have and that this will lead to a fusing of the hopes of the nations." A report made during the evening by Bruce W. Dickson, dean of foreign students at the university, showed that 19 different schools in and near Chicago were represented. Guests were invited to return the next Sunday evening, and those from schools other than the University of Chicago were urged to bring their friends.

DOCK WORKERS DISCHARGED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Two thousand workers are to be discharged from the British Royal Dockyards. This is announced by the Admiralty Shipping Council.

For the first time is shown an exhibition of maintenance equipment as well as accessory exhibits, indicating the attention being given to reduction of repair costs.

KANSAS CITY LEVIES TAX ON BILLBOARDS

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—A tax on billboards, overhanging and roof signs has been provided for in an ordinance adopted here. The tax is to be effective immediately. Along with the tax are set forth regulations having to do with the dimensions of outdoor advertising signs of various types. The

test, expressed in its most natural form, leads unequivocally to the method of equal proportions.

"The fundamental question therefore presents itself as to how the 'amount of inequality' between two states is to be measured. This is a mathematical question of quite unexpected complexity which has been discussed on a scientific basis only within the last few years. The best solution of the problem appears to be the method of equal proportions."

In 1921 when the committee after prolonged hearings reported on reapportionment the method of equal proportions was approved, and the new Fenn bill is based on this method.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

The Seven and Five Society

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Jan. 18.—**S**TILL under the spell of the Flemish Primitives, as seen in the great "exhibition" at the Royal Academy, I found it instructive to turn to the exhibitions of modern paintings now open in London and to endeavor to analyze the chief differences between the medieval and the modern point of view. The first thing that strikes us is that these old masters knew exactly what they wanted to do and exactly how to do it, whereas modern painters—speaking generally—seem hazy about what they want to do—except vaguely to "paint"—and are correspondingly uncertain as to how they should do it.

The function of the medieval artist, as tersely put by a modern painter of Paris, was "To Record, to Instruct, and to Recall." But today the function of recording and recalling has to a great measure been taken over by the photographer, and the painters do not seem at all generally to have decided that it is all left to the camera.

All the three paintings just mentioned may be said to be instructive, each in its own way, as well as decorative.

Mrs. L. Pearson-Riggett's brilliant rendering of "The Museum, Vicenza" in slightly metallic color, is not instructive perhaps, but it fulfills the function of recording and recalling. What it principally records is the third dimension by its

"Warwick Family" is a large ambitious painting, very loosely but delicately presented in a style something akin to that of Bonnard, and there is so much insistence on the clair-ambiant air that we feel Mrs. Nicholson here has been far more anxious to show the atmosphere of the house than to give exact portraits of the individual members of the family. Yet though the faces are but slightly and summarily treated, they express a deal of character, and a great merit of the picture is that the relations between the parts are skillfully adjusted so that, for all its looseness, the painting hangs together as a whole.

Her husband, Ben Nicholson, seems still to be in the stage of "arranging" things, as also is Christopher Wood, whose "Window" and "Markham Square" reveal a personal sense of decoration. There is promise in the work of both these young artists, and greater things may be expected from them when they have learned to express a clear idea in a picture.

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The explanation of the confused appearance of many canvases is the painter's own confusion of thought. How the possession of a clear idea helps to clarify the formal design as well as the expression of a picture, was made manifest in the exhibition of the "Seven and Five" Society at the Beaux Arts Gallery.

Founded six years ago by seven painters and five sculptors, this society has expanded and grown into the most important group of young British artists with advanced ideas. It is precisely because they have ideas that their work is so interesting and stimulating. Realizing, as H. S. Edwards writes in his foreword to the catalogue, that "Art is not an imitation of nature, but an interpretation of it," these artists, each in his or her own way, demonstrate that "the rôle of a work of art is to give food for thought, to act as a stimulant, to entice the onlooker to inspect things, people and emotions from a new point of view."

Ruth Hermon's "Heights," the very first exhibit, held the spectator, because it is not only an attractive decorative design based on a rhythmic arrangement of simplified mountain forms, but because it does convey the idea of mountains. The title is justified, but unnecessary, because the picture itself connotes a sense of that elevation into a purer air which symbolizes the lofty aspirations of humanity.

The second exhibit, Sidney Hunt's "Railway, with Smoke from Engine," was accepted because it is not only an interesting arrangement of shapes and colors, but is a definite—even if unconscious—attempt to criticize a certain aspect of modern life. Here Mr. Hunt shows the great possibilities which await the painter who will courageously explore the wonders of modern machinery and not content himself with extracting patterns from its aspect, but fearlessly express his thought about it. A new manner of painting is much more suited to new subject matter than to a repetition of old themes, and that is why—because the design enshrines a new idea—Mr. Hunt's "Railway" is much more interesting than his "Boy on Beach" and "Gandy-mede."

In these figure paintings we feel the artist is chiefly concerned with technical problems and, as in so many other modern paintings, concentration on emphasizing the volumes of form ends in a result perilously approaching the aspect of inflation. All that is attempted here has been done long ago in the Elgin Marbles—not to mention Cézanne, and it is unquestionably better for an artist of Mr. Hunt's talent and initiative to abandon these outward themes and find new subject matter for himself in aspects of contemporary life.

One of the most interesting pictures in this exhibition was the fine painting, "Winter in the Street," by Claude Flight, who commands our respect because he is not only intensely interested in the solution of certain technical problems, but is also a painter with ideas. Mr. Flight, who is one of the very few English artists who have been influenced by futurism, is immensely absorbed in the endeavor to express light and movement, movement not only in space, but in time. His picture, with its ingenious arrangement of cross-cutting diagonals and arcs, does convey very happily the sense of moving figures, and since his approach, color scheme also suggests a dry, keen coldness in the air, a re-

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Chicago Art Institute

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting of the governing members of the Art Institute of Chicago recently, Potter Palmer, president of the Art Institute, presided. The trustees' report to the governing members contained a resume of the activities of the institute for the year 1926. Among these activities may be mentioned the fact that the Goodman Theater, housing the Art Institute School of the Drama, has assumed an important place in the life of the city of Chicago, and is now recognized as a force for the presentation of well-made drama. During the year the Repertory Company gave 175 performances. With a regular admittance fee to the theater was \$1.50, members of the Art Institute were privileged to enter at half price and more than 28,000 availed themselves of this opportunity.

The following names have been added to the list of benefactors of the Art Institute during the past year, embracing those whose gifts have amounted to \$25,000 or more: Adolphus C. Bartlett, Frederic Clay Bartlett, Helen L. Birch Bartlett, James Deering, Victor F. Lawson, Pauline Kohlstaedt Palmer, William P. Tuttle and John H. Wren. Annual members of the Art Institute now number 8625, life members 6393, sustaining members 191, governing members 247, making a total membership of 15,461, a gain of 915 members for the year.

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THE HOME FORUM

With Thomas Love Peacock in Wild Wales

SETTING out upon a quite prosaic errand, I passed this morning along a broad highway upon England's western border, just where her pleasant grasslands and the remnants of her ancient forests march with Wales. From the high ground traversed by the old coaching road (which runs for ten or twelve miles parallel with the hills before plunging boldly into them) I got a lovely view of that border countryside, cleft by little valleys, which runs up into the heather-clad hills that stand out high upon the plains, forming a long wall, or natural frontier-line between England and Wild Wales.

The air was very clear and the little hillside farms five or six miles away were plainly visible. Such clearness was intermittent, however, for now and again there came from out of the west a riotous wind blowing in a hazardous fashion and then the blues disappeared from the sky and soft rain was driven hither-sither hither and thither.

Passing over this last ridge of mountainous country, these mists, whose cradles were far away beyond the foothills, in the high rocks and crannies of old Mervyn and Gwynedd, fell in light showers upon the sloping woods, the slate-roofed mining villages, and the slate banks and chimney stacks that mark the edges of the industrial world. At all events, they carried thought away to the rocky citadels, and hollow cwmns, the lonely lakes and shelving crags of the fairest region of my native land, hidden away beyond these foothills; whereof the traveller when he has passed above the last solitary sheep farm, may catch faint glimpses as he stands upon the top of the long gray line of yonder mountain wall and gazing westward where pale and faint against the sky line, the triple peaks of Bryn soar into a dim blue cloud world.

* * *

What a wonderful walk it would be too, striking out across the heather and crossing the little hills and valleys with one's face set ever toward the western sea. To think of Wild Wales at all is to think of walking; for it is the pedestrian who alone can tread the mossy woodlands, follow babbling brooks, explore curling valleys, climb up the sides of waterfalls and follow narrow winding passes in the high and naked rocks, or find those ancient mountain tracks that from time immemorial have served as short cuts between cantref and cantref. Yes, one must walk to see Wales; and all the pleasure of this country inspired by the splendors of its country of romance have been written by men who were walkers. Thomas Love Peacock, George Borrow and Charles Kingsley had all visited on foot the scenes they so glowingly described. Even before the coming of the railroads, the mail coach from London to Holyhead which passed through the Snowdon country was wont to set down, at Llanfair or Bethesda, passengers of a romantic turn of thought who, like Mr. Escot, Mr. Foster and

Mr. Jenkins in Peacock's "Headlong Hall" intended to explore the mountain solitudes of a land then little visited. It is indeed in the "Watering Place" that the stranger (if he can forgive their strange vagaries) will find the best descriptions of the scenery of Wales.

Peacock himself, when a very young man and touched by a sort of romantic wanderlust, had explored the hidden valleys and rocky fortresses of that picturesque region known to Welshmen as Arduwy, and, passing across the Mawddach valley, had stood upon the topmost cliffs of Cedar Idris, descended to the sweet lakelet of Talyllyn which lies like a hid jewel among the green mountain slopes and then wandered down to the seacoast again by way of the lovely vale that is the home of that pretty babbling river, the Dywyn, Peacock, who was a true Romantic in spite of his cynical humor, traveled with a book of ancient Welsh songs in his pocket and seems to have set himself to discover, from one source and another, all that this ancient Cymric land held of poetry and romance. So it came about that when he came to write his novels, by using the very simple stratagem of sending his characters for a long walk or a cross-country journey, he could introduce his readers to a country of which they knew little and the world knew little, in his age; and also he could taste of the joy of describing scenes that he loved.

* * *

In the "Misfortunes of Elphin," we are shown the Bird Rock that stands blue, fantastic and beautiful at the end of the vale of the Dywyn, looking just as prehistoric now as when it was visited by Prince Elphin and the Princess Angharad. In "Crochet Castle" we are introduced to the Black Cataract whose waters still adorn the hillside near Maentwrog. In beautiful prose Peacock gives us too the description of a scene now lost forever—the wild and craggy side of the great peaks of Snowdonia reflected back from the blue waters of a vast arm of the sea, known as the Traeth Mawr, which received in time past the waters of the Glaslyn River and flowed inward to the very feet of the mountains. In Peacock's day (there were no societies then for the protection of natural beauty) this lovely sheet of water had been deemed unproductive and useless and was about to be embanked and reclaimed from the ocean and converted into ready pasture-land for wild sheep and little black cows. Passing along the Glaslyn valley, Peacock and his companion saw perhaps the very last glimpse of its loveliness.

The tide was now ebbing; it had filled the vast basin within forming a lake about five miles in length and more than one in breadth. As they looked upward with their backs to the open sea, they beheld a scene which no other in this country can parallel and which the admirers of the magnificence of nature will never remember with regret, whatever consolation may be derived from the probable utility of the works which have excluded the waters from their ancient receptacle. Vast rocks and precipices, intersected with little torrents, formed the barrier on the left; on the right, the triple summit of Moelwyn reared its majestic boundary; in the depth was the sea of mountains, the wild and stormy outline of the Snowdonian chain, with the gaunt Wyddfa towering in the midst. The mountain frame remains unchanged, unchangeable, but the liquid mirror it inclosed is gone. The tide ebbed with rapidity; the water within, restrained by the embankment, poured through its points an impetuous cataract curling and boiling in innumerable eddies and making a tumultuous melody admirably in union with the surrounding scene.

* * *

A student of Celtic lore has pointed out quite recently how much Peacock owed to his Welsh wanderings, since at Maentwrog, he met and fell in love with the delightful Welsh lady who later became his wife. There is little doubt that the young companion heroine of "Crochet Castle," Miss Sutherland Touchard, lover of waterfalls and wild moorlands, who sang "penillion" to the music of her harp and set the farmer's children dancing folk dances in the old flagged farmhouse kitchen, was just Miss Jane Griffith of Maentwrog, and that Peacock had actually seen her sleeping upon the old oak branch which lay across the Black Cataract that fell in a single sheet into the pool. In fact, Mr. Charnhail's adventure in that lovely dingle to which he at last found entrance, as well as many other things in "Crochet Castle," are the author's own experience recalled.

The pool boiled and bubbled at the base of the fall, but though the greater part of its extent lay calm, deep and black, as if the cataract plunged through it to an unimaginable depth without disturbing its eternal repose, at the opposite extremity of the pool the rocks almost met at their summits, the trees of the opposite banks almost intermingled their leaves, and another cataract plunged from the pool into the stream which the sunbeams never gleamed. High above, on both sides, the steep woody slopes of the dingle soared into the sky; and from a fissure in the rock, on which the little path terminated, a single gnarled and twisted oak stretched itself over the pool.

Of course, all this is a tale of summer time. Probably as my readers read these words cloud-drifts will be hanging low above those waterfalls and valleys, peaks will be hidden in muffled folds of snow and a wild desolation fill all each rocky cwm and chasm. For as a poet of very long ago, riding there in midwinter, a stranger, afar from friends, tells us: "It is a land where, when the north wind blows, the cold clear water from the sky freezes ere it falls on the falling ground, where the sharp sleet dances on the rocks, and the stream overhead instead of leaping bubbling from the crest of the hills, hangs in hard icicles above the traveler's head."

Under some such aspect, Peacock must have seen it during that winter of eighteen hundred and ten and eighteen hundred and eleven.

G. T.

Summer Day by the Lake

HE ALONE who has wandered through the forest in hushed repose, drinking in the hot summer air scented with the warm fragrance of pines and birches, can know, though never in words depict, the overwhelming charm and peculiar atmosphere of a Norwegian summer day.

All things stir, and hum, and whisper around you, but never was heard a softer speech. The stirring of a leaf, the humming wings of an insect, the crushing of pine needles under your feet, the distant call of a thrush, the jingling of cowbells and the soft cooing of the young girl, all seem to whisper their song of the riches of being. Even the full-flow-

ing water sings its summer-noon song in muted chords.

With the inborn love and knowledge of rural Norway, Anders Askevold gives in his painting, "The Watering Place," a true picture of this peculiar charm of a northern summer day. A member of the so-called Düsseldorf School of Painters in the earliest seventies, he specialized as an animal painter, chiefly depicting the cattle resting, watering, or pasturing on their way to and from their mountain dairy farm, or saeter. His pictures generally show clearness of atmosphere, distance of perspective, and the unutterable, hushed peacefulness of summer things astir.

ELIAS A. KOKSOON.



The Watering Place. From a Painting by Anders Askevold

Photograph by O. Vaering

Japanese Snow Viewing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most beautiful of all Imperial flowers,
Because so pristine, fresh and fair!
We gather for our winter Festival
To note the falling petals which
The cloud-trees waft down the air.

FLORENCE A. HOUDLÉTTE.

"A Box of Strings"

The charges sometimes brought against the piano by people whose musical education is incomplete are at first thought rather impressive. We are reminded that it is after all only a percussion instrument made of metal and wood, and that the thud of the hammers, always audible, drowns out the higher musical effects. We are told that the piano is less a musical instrument than a machine for producing noises more or less harmonious. Most impressive of all is the assertion that there is no way of modifying a tone once it has been struck upon the piano, that not even the greatest virtuoso can make that tone grow and swell as the violin does. He cannot even hold it steady in a prolonged sostenuto as the organ can and does his tones. As soon as a note is sounded on the piano it is bound to fade away, giving place to another.

Such criticism, as this merely shows the absurdity of expecting all things from any one instrument. If the piano did not give us so much as it does, indeed, we should not be reminded of the few things it cannot give. We never find fault with the violin because it cannot thunder and roar, nor with the tympani because they cannot sing. The piano can do the work of the violins and the drums, at need, together with much that lies between them, and so we ask it to do the work of a full orchestra. And indeed, under the hands and feet—an effort it does become a little orchestra in itself. Modern development of the pedals and increased skill in the use of them have made it possible, in spite of what is commonly said to the contrary, to modify a tone after it has been struck in several ways. It is true that a piano cannot sustain a note as long as a violin, but I believe that the "box of strings" is the noblest as well as the most useful instrument of music, all things considered, that has ever been invented.

At My Lady Ludlow's

Very frequently one of us would be summoned to my lady to read aloud to her, as she sat in her small withdrawing room, some improving book. It was generally Mr. Addison's "Spectator"; but one year, I remember, we had to read "Sturm's Reflections," translated from a German book, Mrs. Medlicott recommended.

Sturm told us that to think about every day in the year; and very dull it was, but I believe Charlotte had liked the book very much, and the thought of her royal approbation kept my lady awake during the reading. "Mrs. Chaperone's Letters" and "Dr. Gregory's Advice to Young Ladies" composed the rest of our library for week-day reading.

We learned to make cakes and dishes of the season in the still-room. We had plum-porridge and mince pies for Christmas, fritters and pancakes on Shrove Tuesday . . . violets on Easter Sunday, three cornered cakes on Trinity Sunday . . . all made from good old church receipts, handed down from one of my lady's earliest Protestant ancestors.

Every one of us passed a portion of the day with Lady Ludlow, and now and then we rode out with her in her coach and four. She did not like to go out with a pair of horses, preferring the rather beneath her rank; but she was rather a cumbrous creature; immediate; it builds the person of tones with less economy of means.

Perhaps the most effective answer to these adverse critics of the piano is to remind them of what has actually been done with the instrument and of what has been thought about it by those whose opinion they are bound to respect. Almost every im-

Rhythmus!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A row of singing poplars against a clear blue sky;
A field of golden barley; a lark whose note is high;
Red poppies nodding gayly to every passer-by.

The breeze blew through the poplars and turned them silver gray.
At once there flashed a vision of night becoming day;
A universe unchanging—unfolding out for aye.

I had caught the secret rhythm—behind the things of earth—
That knows not of the blighted bud, or counterfeited birth—
Which opens the burr and blossom and gives the tree its girth.

The row of singing poplars may be threadbare and bare,
As season after season each in their turn appear.
This universal rhythmus knows not of time or year.

ELIAS A. KOKSOON.

The Fruitful Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACH moment bears substantial fruit only in the degree that our work approximates perfection. A persistent striving for perfection opens the gates to inspired achievement, and offers a pure joy in each successive moment. The acceptance of perfection as a spiritual reality impels a whole-hearted effort to banish imperfection from thinking and acting. And, from the very nature of perfection, evil is denied any real basis for activity, in either the present, the past, or the future.

Two incidents from the business world may be helpful here. A young executive officer in a huge mercantile concern once lost his position simply because he did not get his office force to finish scheduled work on time. Mourning for several months over this failure, he could not understand how he might have avoided the catastrophe, caused seemingly by the slowness of his subordinates. Suddenly one day the cause was revealed. A new manager remarked to him in a kindly tone: "Almost invariably when I ask you to take care of some detail, you make a notation on your calendar pad under the next day's date. Naturally, the work in the office reflects your procrastination." Accepting this rebuke, the young man decided to meet today the demands of today. This brought successful achievement.

A young woman, employed in a business avowedly only for adventure and money, was something in the same state as Macbeth, into whose mouth Shakespeare put the words: "To have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but
only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps
itself
And falls on the other."

She kept dreaming of the fine position she would be holding a year ahead, meanwhile scorning the work of the moment unless it particularly appealed to her imaginative enthusiasm. Continually chafing at the limited horizon of her present work, she never saw the glorious possibilities for satisfaction in the simplicity of doing each day's task superlatively well. When she reached the goal of her poor ambition, she was still dissatisfied and restless, until finally, through a change in thinking, she learned to be grateful for present good.

Right daily observation of duty and wise thinking present innumerable proofs of the operation of the law of perfection. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 222) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Be thou therefore perfect, even as thy Father which is in heaven is perfect," as is positive good, thus giving the lie to the command, "Thou shalt not kill." This is the pattern for the sons of God. Let us accept this sonship, and reflect the Life which is God.

In every phase of activity the reward for perfection can appear. Just as, the small boy who dislikes to be carefully washed, wakes some day to the fact that cleanliness is desirable. Just so, also, the young girl who mourns over the practicing of her scales recognizes finally an improvement in her musical efforts because of the scale practice. Let us, too, accept with patience every task making for progress, and expect the fulfillment of the promise given us by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 550): "The true sense of being and its eternal perfection should appear now, even as it will hereafter."

In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

New Objectives in American College Courses for Women

Bradford's Progressive Plan

By ALICE MILDRED BURGESS
Dean of the Junior College, Bradford Academy

THE idea of college education for women is to the fore in a new guise. The question is, what kind of college education is going to meet the needs of the girl whose differences from her sister of a generation ago we are forced to recognize. President Woolley of Mount Holyoke has briefly elucidated the difference by saying: "The girl of today wants to do things for herself." The opportunity for self-expression is being provided in secondary schools more and more successfully. The Winnetka System and the Dalton Plan have their prototypes in many cities in this country and in Europe. Of the modern school and of the progressive method in secondary education, we may read much, but of the modern college, as it concerns the application of progressive methods, there is little to read, for little has actually been done.

Progressive Ideas

There are, however, here and there, murmurings which, articulated, indicate with certainty that the fundamental ideas of progressive education are already being given some application in the liberal arts colleges for women. Changes have been seeping into the content of the old classical curriculum. Various plans have been undertaken even for organizing new colleges where the entire curriculum has been modeled on the tenets of progressive education. Money is being raised, curriculum committees are at work on plans, faculty are being recruited, but it will be a period of years before they become actualities.

Bradford Academy, now in its one hundred and twenty-fourth year, has had for six years a junior college. In the eastern part of this country it is itself somewhat unique, although in the middle and far West there are some 250 junior colleges of recognized standing. A junior college offers the first two years of the major four-year college as a unit. This year at Bradford Academy there is being inaugurated a curriculum which recognizes two of the outstanding features of progressive education and applies them to the college level: individual differences and interests as a motive for success. The program is the outgrowth of work over a period of years during which advice and counsel have been given by such recognized educators as Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College; Dr. Otis Caldwell of the Lincoln School; Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith of the Beaver Country Day School, as well as 50 head mistresses and head masters of secondary schools of standing in the western and middle western states, who met in conference at the academy to discuss the plan from the point of view of the needs of the secondary school.

Expression of the Individual

The ambition to secure freedom for the expression of individual ability which has been the objective of those who are responsible for initiating the Bradford Plan, is not to be gained through uniformity but through wide diversity. There is, therefore, no attempt at standardization and uniformity. The great teacher rather than the great scholar is necessary for this experiment in method. If special stress is to be laid upon interest as a motivating force in academic work, it is imperative that the teacher have before all else a vivid and stimulating individuality.

The girls failing to be admitted to the major colleges because the screens of admission machinery turn every year make up a group that the junior college program has especially in view—those with sound scholarship rather than high academic standing. In the annual examination discard are those who pass the examinations but who do not pass them high enough to gain the comparatively few places available; others who fail particular examinations are girls able to undertake a college course successfully but unable to survive major college examination demands. A few years ago when the number of applicants was comparatively few, many of these would have been admitted gladly; today the admission office recognizes that they represent ability and desperate efforts are made to find proper and appealing openings for them. The interest of the college in this group failing to meet their admission requirements is a fact not generally appreciated. For the girls in this group the finishing school has no attraction, for they are not superficial; and the courses for high school graduates offered in many private schools are more often than not secondary in method and seldom have the intellectual challenge that girls with the ambition for college work desire. For them the major colleges seen in the junior college not only an opening, but a particular advantage. Besides meeting the needs of this group, the junior college aims to provide two years of college work for those girls talented in art, music and dramatics who have hitherto often had to forego college work because the liberal arts college has emphasized the language and natural science fields, and left an insufficient margin of time for the development of artistic techniques. At the same time they have recognized the necessity of a broad cultural background for creative, artistic production. By establishing fine arts courses of the same excellence as those in specialized schools and combining with them academic work, the junior college aims to meet the needs of this large group.

The ambition to meet the educational needs of these particular groups in itself is reason for stressing individual difference and for the adoption of the tutorial method

Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Stefano Cavassani (cah-vah-tso-né), Italian delegate on advisory committee to the League of Nations dealing with the traffic in opium.

Tlaxcala (tla-sah-lah), an ancient town of Mexico, capital of state of same name. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance.

Jean Baptiste Greuze (grewz) (1725-1805), French painter, remarkable as a colorist and for originality in genre painting.

Icarus (ik'-ah-ris), in Greek mythology, a son of Daedalus, who, while flying with his father on wings fastened with wax, soared so high that the sun is said to have melted the wax, whereupon he fell into what is now known as the Icarian Sea, west of Samos.

Tristan da Cunha (tris-tahn-dah-coon-yah), a group of three islands, said to be the most isolated inhabited spot on the globe, about 2000 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope and 4000 miles northeast of Cape Horn.

Hood River, Ore., has taken a forward step in parent-teacher work.

An association was recently organized there with all Japanese members.

A prominent Japanese merchant was made president and another secretary.

The purpose of the group is to give their race a better understanding of public schools and to bring to the children through the parents American standards and ideals.

Other articles on the Bradford Plan will follow in subsequent issues of the Educational Page.]

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From Passive Listening
to Active Joy in a Task

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

EVERYWHERE except in the

most conservative seats of

learning there has been a

transfer of emphasis from teaching

to learning, everywhere shifting

of responsibility from the shoulders

of the staff to the shoulders of the

scholars. Dr. Ballard in his book, "The Changing School," in

the yearly report of the London

County Council, he writes on the

elementary schools of London, of which

he is a district inspector, and every

visitor to the schools knows that

what he writes is true. There are

wonderful changes in the schools to

which 95 per cent of the London

children go. The enormous class-

rooms for enormous classes, as

often as not turning away from the

sunlight, facing like artists' studios

toward the cheerless north, character-

ized the schools of 30-odd years

ago. Now the schools, like the flow-

ers, want the light and the assembly

of the space once given to

to overlarge classrooms while

the London Education Committee aims

at arranging smaller classes in smaller,

more cheerful rooms, or in a larger,

but not immense room where groups

of children may work individually.

The Galleries Have Gone

If former teachers in early days

of public education had 100 children

to do with and these often illiterate

and undisciplined, no wonder they

liked them ranged and disciplined in

"galleries," but not when the par-

ents and grandparents of the pres-

ent generation have passed through

the schools, the tradition, outlook

and behavior are very different to

that of even a generation ago.

"The three R's are still there,"

says Dr. Ballard, "and always will

be there, but as a means and not as

an end. The end may be called 'cul-

ture' if by culture we mean not so

much a definite body of knowledge

as a readiness or rather an eagerness

to absorb knowledge and to get

understanding, and if we further

mean a sensitiveness to higher and

nobler things and the acquisition

of some of the graces and refine-

ments of civilized life."

Another readjustment of today is

the educational value placed upon

speaking the mother tongue with

precision and beauty, just as the

cult of the hand has come into a

true relationship in teaching and

learning. Speech is daily growing

clearer and better, and to be in-

articulate is a rare thing.

Freedom of Action

The infant school is a British

product, for in no other land does

compulsory education begin at 5.

The early days are what matter,

say the modern educators, and it is

in the infant schools that experiments

and readjustments have been

made, such as Dr. Ballard has

shown that they tell a tale of change

from the passive baby in his gal-

lery, listening to the teacher, to the

active infant busy over some joy-

ous task; from mass monotony to

individual work, and from indoors

to outdoors in the sunshine and

fresh air. The babies are the cit-

zens of the future. They are learn-

ing discipline and freedom of ac-

tion at the same time, the happi-

ness of making and doing things,

the pleasantness of self-control.

"Corporal punishment has almost

disappeared," said Dr. Ballard, when

a correspondent of The Christian

college of the modern type definitely associates academic work with group activities and makes participation in the activity equivalent to laboratory experiments. Individual interest is here the determining factor also.

In group activities associated with academic work is opportunity for the development of proper mental and emotional attitudes such as the classical college has long been reaching for: the opportunity for group experience, where the problems of group life in fact belong—not in study, but in socialized activity in groups varying in size from the foursome of the tennis set to the hundreds of the student government association. No artificial service concept need be devised; they are inherent in activities so organized.

In this way interests that have been threatening the disintegration of college life because of the clash between extracurricular activities and academic demands are hereby harmonized in tandem.

The modern junior college also recognizes its obligation to look the problem of leisure time squarely in the face. Restlessness and boredom that are being capitalized by the movies should be salvaged for more satisfying pursuits and should be converted through creative outlets into aesthetic channels. The newer educational ideal stresses aesthetic value in education for women who will in large numbers find their careers in the social life of the home and the community. The aim is to put emphasis on the beautiful rather than the tawdry, the spiritually satisfying rather than the momentarily alluring. A period set aside daily for the cultivation of leisure interests is a concrete beginning toward the realization of this idea.

The new junior college program is endeavoring to develop interest and make it a lever for sound academic work; to vitalize the interpretation of education as an experience in living in the broadest possible sense, rather than the idea that conceives of it as a preparation for life; and also to develop a conscious appreciation of the aesthetic aspects of life through a satisfying and profitable use of leisure time.

[Other articles on the Bradford Plan will follow in subsequent issues of the Educational Page.]

When the Dedication of Annals Takes on Larger Significance

THE dedication of the high school or college annual seems on the face of things an infinitesimal pebble among the milestones of school progress, then along comes the last edition of the Megaphone, published by the Fortuna High School, Fortuna, California, and the dedication takes on the possibilities of a milestone, marking a definite period of unfoldment:

To the Humboldt County Redwoods, God's greatest and most majestic monument in nature, the oldest and most awe-inspiring living tree in the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927

EDITORIALS

Novel as seems Secretary Kellogg's plan of negotiating with the different factions in China for the formulation of a treaty dealing with the vexed question of extraterritoriality and customs reform, it appears to have met with approval by the two great powers most intimately concerned in Chinese affairs.

A recent special dispatch to the New York Times quotes the British Secretary of State for the Dominions as saying: "We are in negotiation with both the southern and northern Chinese leaders, offering them modifications of the present treaty position, so far-reaching, so generous, so considerate of Chinese susceptibilities, as will be seen when they are published, that it is impossible to conceive of their being rejected by any section of China."

To the same paper comes a special cable from Japan indicating that that nation too is preparing to negotiate with both Chinese factions so that when peace and order shall have been restored and a stable government erected, a treaty meeting Chinese views as to extraterritoriality and tariff autonomy will be ready for execution.

It seems probable, of course, that this concerted action of the three powers is the result of the interchange of communications between them. Secretary Kellogg made his first announcement of the policy which the United States was willing to adopt several days ago, and the statements by representatives of foreign countries appeared simultaneously. It would be a happy and a fortunate thing if this unity of action could endure. Both Great Britain and Japan have interests in China differing materially from those of the United States. It is probable that while the present disorders shall continue, a greater measure of military and naval protection for its nationals will be forced upon Great Britain than is made obligatory upon the United States. This is but a passing phase, however, of the great problem which is to aid the Chinese in reconstructing a stable government, and assuring to that government a friendly recognition by foreign powers. In this endeavor we shall hope to see the United States, Great Britain and Japan earnestly united.

Nearly two years ago a very notable conference was held at Johns Hopkins University and attended by American students of the Chinese problem, as well as by representatives of China. At that time the civil war which now rends that nation in twain was well under way. It was, however, most interesting to the Americans who participated in the discussion to see how quietly but how firmly the Chinese delegates put behind them all thought of the disorganized state of their government, treating it as though it were but a passing phase, and presenting a united front to the contentions of outsiders. Whether partisan of the Canton, the Peking, or the Shang Tso Ling faction, all the Chinese representatives were united upon the proposition that their nation in time would regain its integrity and that process would be materially expedited by a cancellation of what they believed to be foreign limitations upon their rightful national sovereignty.

No one who attended that conference came away without the conviction that the extraterritoriality privileges of western nations were forever lost in China. Few failed to sympathize with the Chinese point of view as to the injustice of a system by which Chinese customs revenues were collected by foreign agents, and administered at a vastly greater proportionate cost to the Chinese than were the revenues of the nations to which those representatives belong.

It is quite apparent that this view is now taken by the United States Department of State, and seemingly it is shared by the governments of the two other nations principally concerned. We believe that this forward step taken by President Coolidge, and so heartily concurred in, will go very far toward ameliorating the bitterness in China against foreign residents, and toward restoring peaceful conditions in that sorely disturbed land.

After all, Oriental ways are not our ways, and it may be worth while to ponder upon the remark made recently by a Chinese gentleman, resident in Boston, that their civil wars should not be taken too seriously, as they are but the Chinese form of conducting a general election.

When the Dominion Parliament settled down to work again, members will be called upon to give early consideration to the report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. When the Government appointed the commissioners last April, with Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as chairman, the Prime

Minister expressed the view "that the commission should not interpret its instructions or its duties in any narrow or technical sense, but should take every opportunity for the fullest and frankest discussion of the economic difficulties facing this part of the Dominion, the endeavors which have been made to overcome them, the causes of any shortcomings in these endeavors, and the most effective and practicable remedies."

The commission held public sessions in the maritime cities and went as far west as Winnipeg to study the question of the routing of grain through the ports of Halifax and Saint John. Provincial government spokesmen, representative citizens and private individuals submitted evidence. It is acknowledged at the beginning of the report that "the Maritime Provinces have not prospered and developed, either in population or in commercial, industrial and rural enterprise, as fully as other portions of Canada." Parliament will be given an opportunity to readjust the balance.

* Prior to Canadian confederation, the chief revenue in the provinces had been collected by means of customs and excise duties. When the Dominion took over all customs and excise

A Helpful Step for China

duties, it became necessary to assist the provinces by specific grants to maintain the machinery of provincial government. During the inquiry last year, the provinces satisfied the Royal Commission that they had a genuine claim to a readjustment of the financial arrangements that exist between the Dominion and themselves. Increases in the payments from the federal treasury to the three Maritime Provinces are recommended. Other recommendations include railway freight rate reductions on maritime lines, improved transportation facilities for fish and perishable freight generally, better port facilities for maritime commerce, action to stimulate the sale of Nova Scotia coal in central Canadian markets, more attention to the administration of the fishing industry, and renewed effort to obtain access to markets abroad for the produce of the Maritime Provinces.

The economic problems of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are evidently going to engage more than the usual amount of attention in the House of Commons at Ottawa this session. They seem to merit more attention, according to the report of the Royal Commission.

A draft agreement has been drawn up for joint political action between the British Co-operative Party and the British Labor Party. It has been approved by the national committees of the two organizations and is to come up for confirmation at their respective annual conferences. The Co-operative Party was

formed in 1917 to support the political interests of the co-operative movement as a whole. It possesses a total membership of 2,597,000, and thus represents somewhat more than half of the larger body to which it is affiliated. It now has five representatives in the House of Commons, who sit and vote with Labor (i.e., with the Socialists). But in the constituencies the Co-operative Party has hitherto acted independently. The Labor Party has long desired to effect complete alliance with it, not only in order to prevent splitting of the progressive vote, but also because the co-operative distributing societies afford good centers for propaganda purposes, especially in agricultural districts which Labor has hitherto failed to capture.

There is also another reason. When the general strike took place, Labor leaders claimed the co-operative movement as their "commissionariat department." They hoped that the movement would place at their disposal its vast resources representing £350,000,000 worth of the retail distributing trade of Britain. They argued that this ought to be the case, since the majority of the members of the co-operative societies are manual workers who individually more often than not vote for Labor. When it came to the test, however, the Labor Party was disappointed, and the strikers found that the co-operative societies' stores treated them no better and no worse than other clients in the matter of credit.

The point involved in this fact, however, has not yet been fully made. Many Labor subscribers to the co-operative movement deprecate this attitude. For example, sharp dispute is now going on in the London Co-operative Society as to whether a grant of £7000 made by that body to the Miners' Wives and Children's Distress Fund should not be increased. A considerable section of the subscribers in this case presses for the raising of the grant to £22,000. The committee of management, on the other hand, opposes this as financially unsound. A question affecting the whole constitution of the movement has thus arisen, since the committee of management of the London Co-operative Society points out that only by overriding the proposal can the financial danger be obviated of "any particular section of the members recommending unreasonable grants for specific objects in which they may be interested."

This consideration has to be taken into account in appraising the significance of the co-operative movement's entering politics. The more close the association with the Labor Party, the greater must be the pressure that can be brought to bear upon the societies to allow political considerations to override economic ones whenever an industrial crisis arises. The agreement between the Co-operative Party and the Labor Party is thus two-edged. It may help the societies to promote legislation they want. It may also commit them to action that may be quite other than financially beneficial to their members.

Gradually, as the world is regaining its balance from the stupendous upset that had its inception in the summer of 1914, some loose and straggling ends every now and then ask to be gathered up, that the international fabric may be restored whole as before the war. The existing controversy between the Hannevick group of shipping interests, now in liquidation, and the United States Shipping Board is a case in point as showing some of the difficulties of postwar readjustments; and the retirement of Helmer Bryn, for more than sixteen years the Norwegian Minister to the United States, merely emphasizes how diplomacy at times finds itself confronted with tasks that often lead to unforeseen situations.

There is no doubt that Minister Bryn, as representing his country in the United States, has done his best to protect the Norwegian interests and at the same time meet the Shipping Board fairly and openly. But it is no secret at all that he could not see his way to go the whole length of the Hannevick claims. This being so, the Norwegian Government recently sent to Washington, H. F. Gade, the Minister of Brazil, to continue the negotiations independently of the Norwegian Legation.

It goes without saying that a man who in the past has made himself so valuable to his country abroad, as is the case with Helmer Bryn, could not otherwise be retired from the diplomatic service. In fact, various proposals were made to Mr. Bryn since he found himself unable to carry on in Washington under the conditions decreed by his Government. So far, however, he has

accepted no other portfolio. That Washington diplomatic and social circles will miss him greatly is almost a foregone conclusion.

Whether or not Mr. Gade will ultimately succeed Mr. Bryn at the American post, the fact is indisputable that he is at present confronted with a task that will demand his greatest skill as a diplomatist. The existing differences between the Hannevick interests and the Shipping Board are very considerable. Mr. Gade, however, is no stranger to America or American institutions. In fact, his first visit to the United States took place when he was only eighteen years of age. His mother was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and his father was for twenty-five years the American Consul-General at Oslo. He himself is a graduate of Harvard. Of recent years he has been the Minister to Brazil.

If a final agreement will be arrived at soon between the Hannevick interests and the Shipping Board, it is unquestionable that no one would be better pleased by such result than Mr. Gade's predecessor at Washington in the conduct of negotiations. The diplomatic relations between Norway and the United States have always been of the best. It cannot be that the American Shipping Board will wish to be other than fair to those who gave themselves whole-heartedly to the protection of the country's interests during the trying war period. The shipping experiences of men like Hannevick and his associates proved a valuable aid. The question of compensation in the final analysis is of a kind that ought to prove itself amenable to reasonable adjustment with due regard for what is just and proper to both sides in the controversy.

Never was it more necessary than now to send forth again and again by understanding and demonstration that God is Love. It is well to remember that Christian governments, no matter under what form of law and order they may establish, will never be efficient nor will they establish the law and order desired until governmental authority uses its full power under the great spiritual ideal: "God is Love."

The eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth method of the heathen, denounced by the Master and yet still kept in some of the states of the American Union and elsewhere in the form of capital punishment, is in direct denial of that great fundamental of all true law and order: "Thou shalt not kill." Thou shalt not kill is as applicable to governments of people as it is to individuals wherever spiritual ideals prevail. Such capital punishment is in conflict with the great love put forth by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount. Are we then as Christians keeping faith with the word of God—with the preachers of the great Galilean—when with heathenish meanness we substitute for their love the barbaric death penalty?

We are digging from the dust of centuries what once were Nineveh and Tyre, the homes of the Pharaohs, where paraded what was called the majesty of Greece and of Rome. They forgot God and followed the false gods of hatred and revenge, even by law, and we learn their history from fragments telling of their attempts to set aside the great injunction: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Are we safer than they were when we follow their gods of hatred and revenge and attempt to set aside the great commandment: "Thou shalt not kill"—even by law?

Can Christians believe honestly that legalized capital punishment, against the intent of "Thou shalt not kill," is less sinful in the eyes of God because it has governmental consent—under the law?

Is it not better for all of us, more loving, more in the spirit of Christian progress, to keep faith with the Master in: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Following this spiritual thought, let us hold high the desire that the fullness of the real power of "God is Love" will speak to all governments everywhere, and that out of this great hope must come the blessing which will make "Thou shalt not kill" part of our law and order, guiding governments, guiding individuals.

Editorial Notes

Surely none will take exception to the sentiment expressed by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at the convocation of the Japanese Diet in Tokyo, to the effect that his nation's foreign relations will be governed by the fundamental of "extension of honest friendship to all nations." He was speaking particularly on the subject of China, Soviet Russia and the United States; and it is worth noting that the policy of friendship was further emphasized in the speech on the same occasion by Premier Wakatsuki. Conscious of their important mission as guardians of the peace of the Pacific, he said that he felt convinced that the United States and Japan would stand side by side for all time in friendly accord for the fulfillment of such responsibilities. Incidentally, Japan welcomed all efforts toward limitation of armament, he told the Diet, and he added that he confidently hoped that fair and practicable schemes for that purpose would be worked out. World peace, it would seem, is much more in the world thought than it was even only a few years ago.

That clean journalism is exercising an influence that is growing constantly is seen, by those with eyes to see, in various evidences coming to light here, there and everywhere. One of the latest is the plea by the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, for the suppression in the Connecticut press of details of a separation suit that is occupying considerable space in certain publications, made in a resolution adopted at a special meeting held in New London. This meeting was attended by delegates from various sections of the State, having been called especially for action on this resolution, so that it can be fairly said to be a representative action. And the fact that was adopted unanimously as "the interests of the welfare of the Connecticut home," indicates strongly that it typifies a general sentiment in the State. What is needed is a lot more of just this very same thing.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN JOHANNESBURG

THE gold-mining industry of the Witwatersrand has been often described, but every time one comes back to Johannesburg one is more impressed by its unique character and by the extraordinary part which it has played and still plays in the history of South Africa. It is the key to its prosperity, it has caused at least one war, and it has been the scene of more than one attempt at revolution.

The modern era in South Africa began with the discovery of the diamond "pipes" in Kimberley, in the early "seventies." A few years later the prospectors who had been seeking gold in quartz rock and alluvial diggings began to talk about the unique "banket" formation of the Rand. "Banket" was the name given by the Boer farmers to a popular form of almond rock candy, and the same name was given to the thin layer of reef, bearing gold in invisible quantities diffused within it, because of its similarity of appearance.

This "banket" reef, varying from three or four to forty or fifty inches in width, runs for some fifty miles east and west along the highveld ridge known as the Witwatersrand. From the outcrop it slopes steeply downward for an unknown distance and depth. For a time there was dispute as to whether it would exist and be payable to work at deep levels. But it is now being successfully worked at a depth of more than 7000 feet.

He implied that the possibility of indefinite expansion of the existing gold had closed. Unless some totally unforeseen and unforeseeable discovery was made, the limits of the industry were already in sight. It was not practicable to mine at a greater depth than 7500 feet. The central areas were gradually being worked out. On both the East and the West Rand the limits were in sight, and some of the recent mines had closed down because the ore did not pay the cost of operation. Finally, he estimated that on the basis of mines now in existence, some 23 per cent would be exhausted in five years, more than 50 per cent in ten years, and about three-quarters in fifteen years.

Unless, therefore, new mines can be brought into operation or the working areas of old ones extended, not only has the gold-mining industry, which has carried South Africa economically upon its back for forty years, reached its zenith, but within a few years it will undergo a decline, almost as rapid as its growth. As usual, the optimists declare that something is certain to "turn up," while the pessimists gloomily look for inevitable doom.

For the moment, the optimists certainly seem to be in a considerable majority. The expansion of the city, and especially of the suburbs, in the last fifteen years, is simply amazing. The only parallel to it is probably Detroit. And the residential portions are not to be surpassed anywhere for beauty. The genius of Sir Herbert Baker and the old Cape Dutch tradition of architecture, together with a lie of the land and a climate singularly adapted for gardening, has produced peculiarly bright and cheerful suburbs.

But Johannesburg has not been content with suburbs. Since the Great War it has built a university, and an art gallery designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, while its schools have grown so rapidly that the old monopoly which Cape Colony used to possess for the education of the young bids fair to be destroyed.

In only one respect has Johannesburg stood still. Its railway station is still the unsightly straggling mass it has always been, and rumor has it that the cause is a quarrel with the Wanderers Sporting Club about the purchase of new ground, which has been going on for at least twenty years.

Johannesburg is the only really modern industrial city in South Africa. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are urban seats of government, deeply influenced by the leisurely back-veil life behind them. Kimberley is stifled by the tradition of the De Beers monopoly. Cape Town leans back upon the past, the guardian of culture and tradition.

Johannesburg, despite anything else that may be said about it, is the most energetic, the most vital, the most productive center of South African activity. It will be a hard day for Africa if the means are not found for maintaining its prosperity.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

MOSCOW

THE Russian winter was rather slower than usual in its appearance this year, but it came at last and Moscow took on its characteristic covering of snow and ice. All the familiar winter sights are now to be seen; the street cars with their panes of glass so completely frosted that one has to rely on the conductor's announcements to know the stations as they are passed; the piles of snow in the streets which are ultimately carried away by little wooden peasant carts; the periodical small avalanches of snow which are hurled from the roofs of houses in order to relieve the strain on the buildings. Several skating ponds in Moscow are well patronized, while devotees of skiing find good conditions for their sport on the hills on the outskirts of the city.

The Society of Old Bolsheviks, which has its headquarters in the Kremlin, now numbers 440 members. Candidates for membership must be able to prove membership in the Communist Party for a period of at least eighteen years. The 440 old Bolsheviks are a tiny numerical leaven in a party that now includes more than 1,000,000 members and candidates; but their influence is altogether out of proportion to their numbers. The "old Bolshevik" is a very distinctive type of Communist, formed and hardened by years of underground work, imprisonment and exile, under the Tsarist regime.

A new city, Aldansk, has sprung up in the wilds of Siberia as a result of the recent development of the Aldan gold mines. Aldansk now boasts a branch of the State Bank, a library and five schools. Caravans of camels plod through the Siberian wastes to bring food to the 17,000 workers who inhabit the mushroom city, which has no rail communication with the outside world. It is not altogether isolated from the outside world, however, for the Aldan Gold Trust has installed a radio station which keeps the gold diggers in touch with the more important developments of the day.

The fruits of the Crimean Peninsula, in southern Russia, especially its apples, grapes and pears, have long been famous in Russia. They are now beginning to find markets outside of Russia, dealers in Germany and England having placed some orders for them. The Crimean fruits are said to make satisfactory impression abroad, although in England the movement to buy fruits grown within the Empire is an obstacle to the importation of Crimean products. Seven thousand tons of sugar recently left Odessa for India; and this is regarded as something of a triumph for Soviet export, because of the keen competition which was encountered.

The Muscovite has no reason to complain of lack of amusement. Besides two opera houses, the city possesses two circuses, thirty theaters, eighty-five public moving picture houses and 190 workers' and employees' clubs with moving picture facilities.

Russia is now in the process of taking a census which, it is hoped, will give an accurate picture of the population of the Soviet Union and its distribution. The census will cover all parts of the Union, with the exception of certain remote arctic regions which are inaccessible at this time of the year. Even the bearded, or homeless children, whose numbers have hitherto defied accurate computation, are being included in the present census, so far as possible. Squads of indefatigable census takers surround the stations and public squares which are the favorite haunts of the wails and count them to the best of their ability. In addition to other advantages, it is felt that a census, by determining the density of the population in various regions, will assist the Government in formulating economic plans for the future. One of the first Russian censuses of which there is a record took place in the time

of Catherine the Great and it was accompanied by a mass flight of peasants into the woods to escape being counted. They apparently feared that the census was connected with something unpleasant, like taxes or military service. No such phenomenon has been observed in connection with the present census, however.

The Soviet Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs is planning to spend 120,000,000 rubles on a five-year building program for enlarging and improving the Russian telephone service. Besides remodeling and improving the telephone service in various individual cities, the plan contemplates the extension of the existing intercity telephone communications as far south as Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, and as far east as Sverdlovsk and Chelabinsk, and the building of continuous telephone lines up to the Latvian and Polish frontiers, with a view to making possible regular telephone communication between Moscow and Berlin and other European centers. Telephones will be installed in more than 3000 township administrative centers.

The Moscow Peasants' Home has just celebrated the fourth anniversary of its establishment. This institution was founded for the benefit of the numerous huts, or peasant petitioners, who come to Moscow, often as representatives of their village communities, for the purpose of seeking legal advice and redress of grievances. The Peasants' Home serves the varied purposes of the club, inexpensive hotel, free lyceum and general information center for the visiting peasants, many of whom are very poor. It employs a staff of people who direct the peasants to the proper governmental departments and give them advice as to how to present their cases. It provides the peasants with board and lodging at very low rates and provides its guests with lectures on agricultural and general educational subjects, together with occasional radio concerts and other entertainments.

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